

Conduite, Wherein
is described howe the **D**evout
and the successiue estate of the **R**ome
vaine meale publicq[ue], the alteration
and chaunge of somme Offices in the same
the ender and successioun of the **E**mperours. Com-
fols and Embassies therof, together with
sonday gestes & actes of many famous person-
es and valiant capitaines, from the first
boundary of the City of Rome, vnde
the **A**.**D.**.**C.**. where there of
consequentlye maye pleasant
and profitable to be red.
marked and folowed
of all men.

Collected and gathered first by **Eutropius**,
and Englished by **Nicolas Haas**
ward, studente of
Charles III.

Anno. 1564.

*Fais ton deuoyr,
Selon ton pouvoyr.*

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TO THE RIGHTE
Worshipful and excellent
yong Gentleman, mayster Henry
Compton Esquier, his faythful
and dailye Drator Nicholas
Halwarde, wisheth longe
helth, with encresse and
affluence of all
woþhyp.



L though
of long tyme
sithe, (ryghte
worshipfull,) I had in my
hatt professed
a greate zeale
and reuerens
towardes you, whiche from time
to time, day by day. I sought me-
nes to signifie to your good ma-
stership, yet there never wanted
som occasion which might withhold
me from þ mi said intēt & purpose.

A.ii. Fox

The Preface.

For why, wayng mine oþer case
and condition of fortune, and cō-
sidering your worthye estate and
Degree of worship, I did alwaies
with my self yet hitherto, disallow
my former attempted enterpryse.
But on the other side, setting be-
fore mine eyes, and beholding the
exceding great gentlenes, whiche
from your very youthe ye haue as-
boundauntly towards all men in
all places declared, (whiche you
as inheritaunce claime from your
auncetors,) and also the no small
faouure and zeale which you con-
tinually haue professed towardes
learning, where in I my selfe am
able not a litle to testify how you
haue profyted. For omitting here,
your diligent studye employed at
Oxford, whiche is to diuers not
unknowen, I my selfe doo well
remember that longe tyme before
that, ye had attayned the Laten
tonge,

Dedicatorie.

souunge, (and that well nrghe in
your verye childhoode:) whyche
thinges being so, I was embold-
ned,) presuming vpon your passing
great fauour) now at laste wyth
certaine confidence to declare to
your goodnesse my pore harte to
you long time since wholy addic-
ted: vpon which sre affiaunce so
reposed in your worshyp, I haue
here presented vnto you this final
treatise. Vppon the synishinge
wherof, I haue employed for the
most part suche vacant time as I
had, (not defraudinge my other
studies,) bering in memorie ther-
ample and saying of Plirue, who
thoughte all that his time to be
lost, whyche bee bestowed not at
booke. Notheringe doubtynge but
your lenity, being suche as it is, ye
wil gratefullyc with fauoure ac-
cept the same, and so endoulen-

I.iij. me

The Epistle

my bashfulnesse in this behalf, as
did Octavius Augustus to one,
who whē he had finished a boke,
(like as I this,) which he wouold
haue deliuered to Augustus, and
was come in presence before him,
with trembling hand, he did both
profer and withdrawe þ his boke
again, which thing Augustus ap-
percewing, accepted the gift, and
reprehending þ bashful and timo-
rousnesse of the geuer, said: what
thinnkest thou, þ thou doest nowe
erhibite a mite to an Elephante?
Such clemency and familiaritye
was there in þ mighty Emperoy.
The like of which, also promiseth
this your worships countenance:
which hath now exiled, and clean
put to flight, the cloudy mistes of
my former bashfulnesse: So that
now wythout feare or drawinge
backe, I haue heare preferred to
your worship these my symple tra-
uailes,

Dedicatorie.

uailes, which I chose amounge o-
thers to employ vpon this author,
as chefe for sondry causes. One
is, for the substance and matter,
which he writereth of, whiche as it
is of time and continuall antique,
so is it of all men farre before other
histories to be embrased & desired
to be knownen. Another cause is,
for þ where divers Historiogra-
phers aswell Grekes as Latines
haue vtred to their posterite in
wyrting therploes a feate atche-
ued by the Romaines, as well in
peace, as in warre, yet among the
al, are there fewe which in so good
order haue placed the same: and
as for breuite and compendious-
nesse, I am assured noone there
are, but of force muste graunte
þym the pryce. And all be it that
as Tullys sayeth, and as experi-
ence teacheth vs, dyuers there
are endued wþþ very excellent
writtes

The Epistle

wittes by nature, whyche wittes
are aided by preceptes and perfy-
ted by experiance, whiche experiance
is alone the maistres of al things,
who instructeth and teacheth vs
how to demene and gouern bothe
our selues and our doings by iud-
ging thynges present, and calling
to memory thynges whyche are
past: yet amongs all those whiche
are indued with suche pregnante
wittes by nature, eche one hathe
not attained suche perfectyon in
learning, that they of them selues
are able enough to attain fully to
the knowledge and understandinge
of the gestes and factes of
dyuers mooste victoriouſ nations
& peoples: the examples of whom
may aminate and encourage o-
thers to endeour and laboure to
purchase and attaine ſuche lyke
fame and p̄aise, as thof others
haue done, ſo muche as nothyng
can

Dedicatory.

canne more. The knowledge of
which examples, had to diuers e-
uen to thys Daye lien hidde, bene
vnknown, and vnattained vnto,
had not that theyz Default in lear-
ning, bene aided by some others,
able to furrer the in this behalfe.
Which imperfection of manyn,
diuers here to fore vnder standyng,
(to whome the talent of lernynge
hath ben more abouantly grau-
ted,) endeuoringe them selues, to
re medy & supply þ want & defalt
in others, haue to theyz great co-
mendation and praise immortall,
by their industry and paines ta-
king in translating diuers His-
tories and Chronicles, (as in theyz
myndes best seemed to them) out
of sondry languages into this our
mother tounge, made perfect and
healed that maime, which other-
wyse the want of knowledge of

the

The Epistle

the same Histories for wante of
learninge, had bred to dyuers of
thys our country. By whiche ex-
ample of thes, I was the more
hardye to attempte thys enter-
prise, as one ryghte gladde if by
oughte that lyeth in me, (whiche
easelye I confesse, and graunte
how slender it is,) any one myght
take eyther furtheraunce or plea-
sure. which my simple trauayles
I haue presumed to exhibyte to
your worship, not for any the cau-
ses afore sayde, (knowinge that
you are in suche studies, as ye are
also in all other good scyences be-
rye exactlye seene and perfecte,) but
onelye to signifre, and as ar-
guimente to testifie the good wyl
whiche to my power my poore
harte unto your worshyppe, as of
duetye doothe owe: whiche then
at lengthe shall be fullye satisfied,
and

Dedicatory.

and adiudged it selfe verye happye, when it shall seeme to haue doone anye thynges whiche maye appere acceptable to your good mastershippe.

And al thoughte it maye be graunted that experyence of thinges maye bee attayned wythout learnynge, yet is experyence purchased by learnynge, to be preferred before that other so muche as quietnesse is more to be regarded then trouble.

For as Phillip de Comines a Frenche wryter affyrmeth: a manne shall see more experyence in threemoneches, by readyng of bookeſ, then twentye menne shall in Procesſe of tyme, the one of theym lyuyngē after the other: Where by a manne shall also vnderſtande the blāge and falbyrons

The Cypille

and fashions of sondrye realmes
and countries, as well in peace as
in tyme of warre, the ordinances
and lawes of sondry nations, the
wayes and meanes by whiche
they haue enlarged their kyng-
doms, and the causes of the decay
of the same, and howe those rui-
nous Empires haue bene agayne
restored, and haue recovered their
former estates. All which things
like as they are plentifullye, so are
they chesly contained in þ descrip-
tion of good histories, whiche hi-
storieþ of Cicero are most worth-
ye called the boþnesse beaters of
time, the lyghtes of veritþe, the li-
ues of memorie, the regentes of
life, and the ambassadores of anti-
quity: by whiche we maye learne
how to bear all manner fortune,
as well aduerte as prosperous,
whiche shall administer vnto vs
the very true and certain exper-
ence

Dedication.

ence of thinges, so that wee maye
certainly knowe howe to attayne
and purchase praise and fame im-
mortall: whiche with greate en-
crease and long contynuance of
the same, God of hys infinite
goodnesse, graunt to your
worship for euer.

From Thauies Inne the
xxii. day of June.

Your faithful and dally Doctor
Nicholas Haward.

To the Reader.

Onsidering

wyth my selfe (genti
reader) wyth how in
finite payne and labo
diners here tofore me
okmost excellent wost
and of passing knowwo
ledge hauie compyle
theyz booke, & wyt

what heedc and cyrcumspectnesse they haue
examined and perfited theyz sayde trauayles
and wyth what feare and wariness they haue
publyshed the same, (nor that wythoute good
cause why.) For there by they exponed their
selues, theyz name and fame to no small daun
gers and hasardes. Namelye to the bewe
iudgement, and report of all men. For whiche
caris (me semes) I haue taken vpon mee a
thyſ present a hard enterprize: A burden ouer
heauy for these slender shoulders to sustayne,
who haue at length shewyd my selfe so hardy
as to publish abrode thyſ small booke to the
skanning and trying of so many touchstones.
Amonge whome like as those other moost fa
mous men haue doubted to credit theyz wy
tynges (dreading how they might eskafe the
close carpinge of diuers flaundrous and pe
niers detractorz:) so I who now haue wayed
the safe ankers (of closenesse, and hoysted by
the sayles of scarfulnesse, to receiue the blaster
of rumours and reports, haue launched forth
thyſ symple ship to take his waye amyd the
sapde gulfs, where as nothing else is to be
looked for, but captayne perdition, wythout
thyſ



To the Reader.

The singuler lenite of the benivolente Readers woo supplye the Pylotes steade to safte conducte hym alonqe those daungers, and defende hym from those violente and surgyngewaves whiche shall sike to ouerwhelm hym: who shoulde well haue contented my selfe to haue gratified only that excellent yong (gentleman my singuler good master, master Cōpton whome I here name for hys worthines sake) wþouthoute hazardynge my selfe by farther daungers, to seeke luché aduentures as myght betide.

Neuerthelesse, sith it hath pleased hym to wþil me to attempte thys enterpryse (whose request to againe saye, or commandement to wþthstand in no case I might,) I haue the boldyng, vnder the banner of his Protectyon aduentured to endaunger thesee firste frutes of my trauayles. Wherein I doo as yet adsiduge my selfe to stande in farre more safetys and lesse daunger, then those others doo, of whome I made mytpon before: for that if in theyz dōinges any erroure might haue hapþy bene espised, it could hardely haue beene wynched at, eyther for theyz singuler knowlidge and learnynge wherē in they did excell, or for theyz ripenesse of iudgements, whiche well nigh passed all inennes credite.

But as for me, if oughte there bee bcyþeþed in thys small treatyse, wþchþ reþension (as one submittynge my selfe to the iudgements of others,) yet I desire of thee gentle Reader, graunte of favourable skanyng: whiche I truste easelye wþihout repynnge, I shall at thy handes chiayne: for that

To the Reader.

that what so ever hathe chaunced to elme
me, maye bee adscribed to my imperfeknesse,
(whome I yeloe to thy iudgement) or imput-
ed to youthe, and so the easlyer be remytted,
or at leaste dissymuled. Neþher thyncke I
that I coulde be so incircumspecte in fit pla-
cyng of wordes, ne so exacte a translatiour,
that I coulde (thoughe mooste I couerte it)
please and satysfe of eache onc hys fantaþye:
Huffiseth it me therefore, if amonge luche a
companye, some:amonge so many, shall seeme
all together not to reieci these my simple tra-
wayles.

And to the end I may indu the frendlye
Reader to conceyue the better oppnyon of
thy small booke, I shall shewe to thee what
profite and commoditye is annexed to the
same, and howe muche dooþe auayle the rea-
dynge of good hystoryes. And then haue I
to speake to the obloquy of certayn persones,
whiche seeme greatly to disallowe the trans-
latyng of Hystoriographers, and other good
authoures, fro þe of diuers languages into
hys owne mother tounge: where by they de-
tracte and depryne the trauaylers in those af-
sayzes of theyþ prayse whiche mooste worthely
oughte to ensue theyþ layde labours.

And as touchyng the first pouit, which
is to expreſſe the profite and commoditye
whiche doo ensue the reueluyng and often
perusyng of hystoryes, and to declare of what
force and effecte they are to quycken and en-
courage others to atcheue the lyke, the saying
of worthye Chemistocles seemith to prove
suffyciently: who in hys first pouthal peres
gave

To the Reader.

gave hym selfe wholye to folowe luste and
sensualite, regardyng nothing but riotous-
nesse and satisfying hys fantasy, but so soone
as Melciades obtained oportunity, and wan
throughe hys proweste and manhoode greate
victories of Themistocles, who alwaye be-
fore had bene drowned in folly (and wanton-
nesse) conferryng the life of Melciades with
that of hys, dyd in shorte space so alittre him
selfe, as if he had never bene anye suche kynde
of persone. Whereat duers miche meruay-
lyng, deinaunded of hym the cause of that hys
so todayne chaunge. To whomme Themis-
toles aunswere that the victories and con-
questes of Melciades would nepermit hym
anye longer to slepe or slumber.

Of suche force and efficacy, and the exam-
ples of others, that of one who to lye was a
member skante worthye to lyue in a common
weith, the example of that other made a valy-
uant and mooste victorous conqueroure.
Whiche thynges beinge so, who dothe doubt
howe requisite and necessarie historypes are
in whiche are contayned suche number of
notable examples, of men more famous farr
then was Melciades. Whiche histories like
as they are to be had in estimation, and great-
ly to be regarded for the worthinesse of them,
whose actes they recount, so are they highelye
to be hadde in ypurce, for that by mean of them
onlye those gestes of suche menne are so ryte
in memory, that in manner they doo yet lyue,
and seme presentye to put them in practyse.
For why, hath not Virgill that deuyns Po-
et by his worthye verses geuen Troye suche

B.i. perpe-

To the Reader.

perpetuitie , that it doothe as yet seeme to
burne, wþt an inextinguible fire: whiche elſe
doubtlesse had perþshed together with the fa-
dynge of that conſumyng flame.

Who ſhoulde nowe haue bene able to recite
the wozryphe prouoffe of famouſ Achilles, iſ
Mouere hadde not crownd the ſame wþt
eternitie? And that whiche is more, (that I
maye ſay wþt mighty Alexander,) what
hadde it anayled that worthy Achilles? what
hadde it auantaged dyuers other valyaunte
menne to haue aduentured them ſelues to
ſuche daungers, to haue attempted ſo hearde
enterpryſes, finallye to haue declared them
ſelues alwayes invincible, iſ ſuche theyr vic-
toories, that theyr manhoode, those theyr ex-
cellente vertues ſhould haue beene wþt
them overwhelmed in the earthe, and pear-
ched in that ſmall coſſen? Whyche doubtlesſe
hadde hapned, iſ the worthynesse of wþpters
hadde not chalenged and deliuered them from
that lamentable destiny. Where hadde the re-
nowne, the fame and glory of the Romaines,
the Grecians, the Macedonians, the Perſians
and dyuers other victorous Rayons
beene nowe become? They hadde certeſſe ben
quite wornē ouþt by antiquitie, decayed by de-
ſcent of ages, and gauen place to tyme, iſ the
fame of them ſo deceaſed, had not ben throw-
ned in the pardurable ſeereclothes of famous
wþpters, (as Lyuius, Pintarche, Curtius
wþt others whome I here paſſe ouer,) and
theyr ſayde facies farfed wþt the pure poal-
ders of the wþptinges, and monumēntes of
ſuchē

To the Reader.

such men as those were moche soueraign p-
seruatiues agaynste suche putrefactyons.
And thus muche as touchyng the commodi-
ous and well nypge requisite knowledge of
Histories. Nowe resteth it to speke a worde
or two to satisfye the mislikyng of certayne
persones, wþth liche as haue trauayled in
translatinge þpuers authoures fforþt he of oþ-
ther languages into thys our mother tonnge,
For the auctorisinge and defencē wherof,
(me semes) the woordes of the famonus Dr=
ratour Apollonius dooþt̄ auayle not a lyt-
tle. Who commyng by chaunce into the schole
wher Tullyc was, bþynge but a chylde as
þer, and apperceiuing his forwardnesse in lec-
nyng, and hys naturall inclinacyon to the
same, sayde: Trulye Cicero I commende
thee, and bewail greatlye ihe chaunce and case
of the Grecians. For why, ful wel that wo-
thy Drator apperceiued that Tully shold in
processe of time bereft þ Grecians of theyz ex-
acnesse in a'isciences (wher in they myghte
worthily at those daies claim singulariteþ to
þe selues) and communicate the same wþh þ
Romains and others. Which thyng though
Tulli did not as an interþetor of any, yet did
he it so, that he seemed as an erpositor to man.
For looke what absolutenesse or perfection
anye of the Grecians, the Meðicians or any
other straunge nations hadde thorough their
laboure and trauayle attayned unto in lec-
nyng, and leſie wþritten in theyz languages,
for the pratyte and behouse of theþ country
menne, whiche was neyther to nmodious or
profytale to bec knowen. All that hath
W. li. þe

To the Reader.

He by hys industry left most eloquentlye pub-
lisched in the Laten tonge, a language more
rise and familiare then those from whence he
desumed them. And lyke as manye had falled
to that knowledge whiche they nowe have ac-
quyred vnto, had not Tully troden forth vnto
them suche easie pathes, ryghte had there bene
no fewe among vs in thys our region, which
had not as yet attayned vnto any vnderstan-
dync of so many histories, and wych them so-
dryc other thynges worthye to be knowen,
had not the diligence of Translators, & they
paynes imployed in that behalf, remoued and
cleared the thycke mistes of they ignorans,
wherby it may appeare that suche as busye
them selues for the furtheraunce and commo-
dity of others, are not only worthye to be void
of reprehensyon vnderþyued of they wel de-
serued praysle, but are also to bee encouraged
to perseuer in those they well doinges. And
wher as some they be whiche obicte that
throughe these translatyons, the affectynge
and despise of the attaynyngc of the Greeke,
Latene, Italian and other tonges dooth de-
cay, and is the lesse soughe after, who seeth
not howe frivoles and vaine that they say-
ing is. For as it is very absonant that anye
one who hath the perfect vse of corn & grain,
and tastid the pleasantnesse there of, woulde
refuse the same to be fed wych Acornes, so is
it no lesse dissonant to say, that anye man ha-
ving ones tastid the pleasantte purite of the
Greeke and Latine tonges, woulde (forfa-
king the same,) fal to the barbarousnesse (in
respect) of thys oure Englyshe tonge. But
lyke

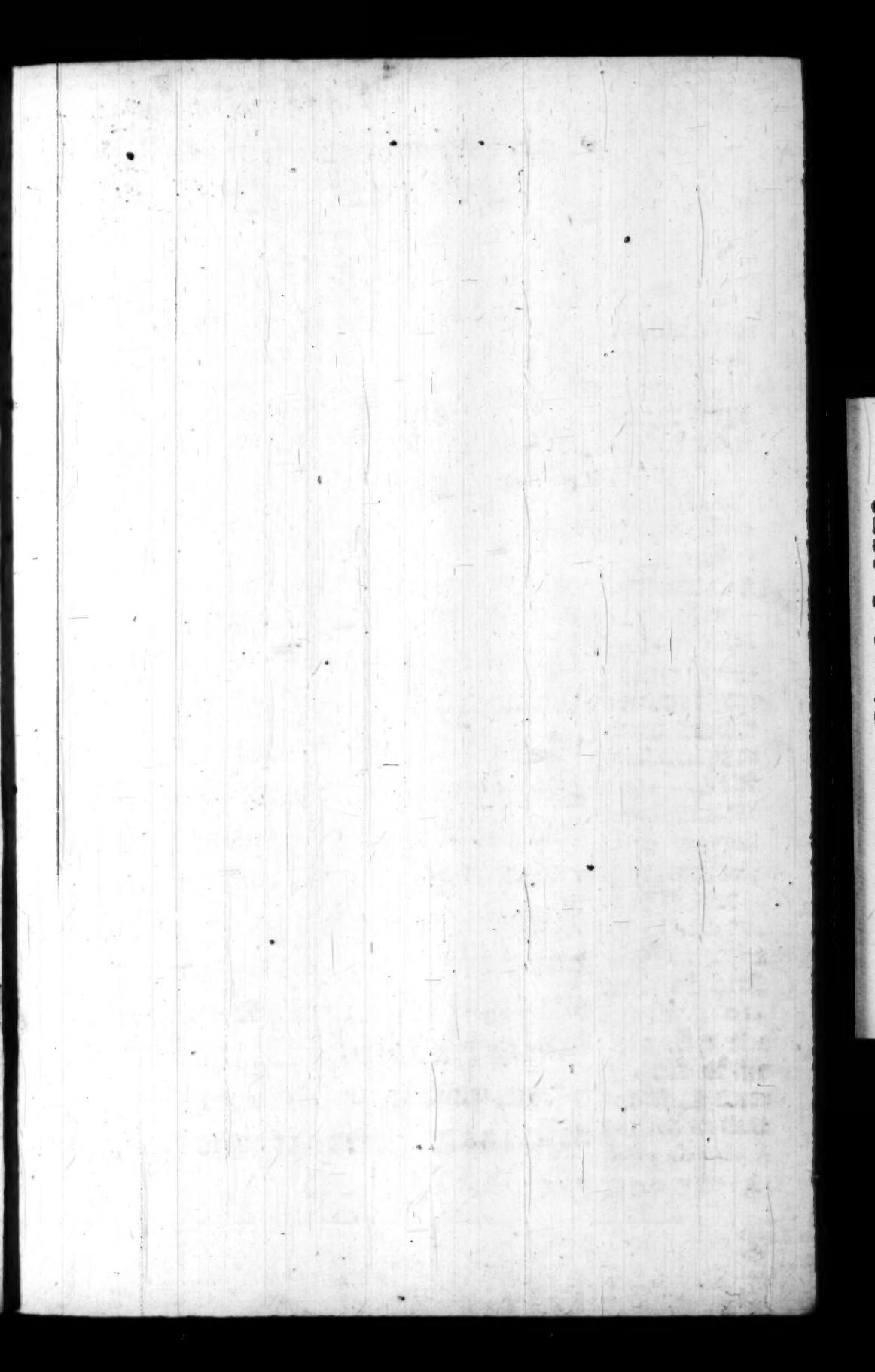
To the Reader.

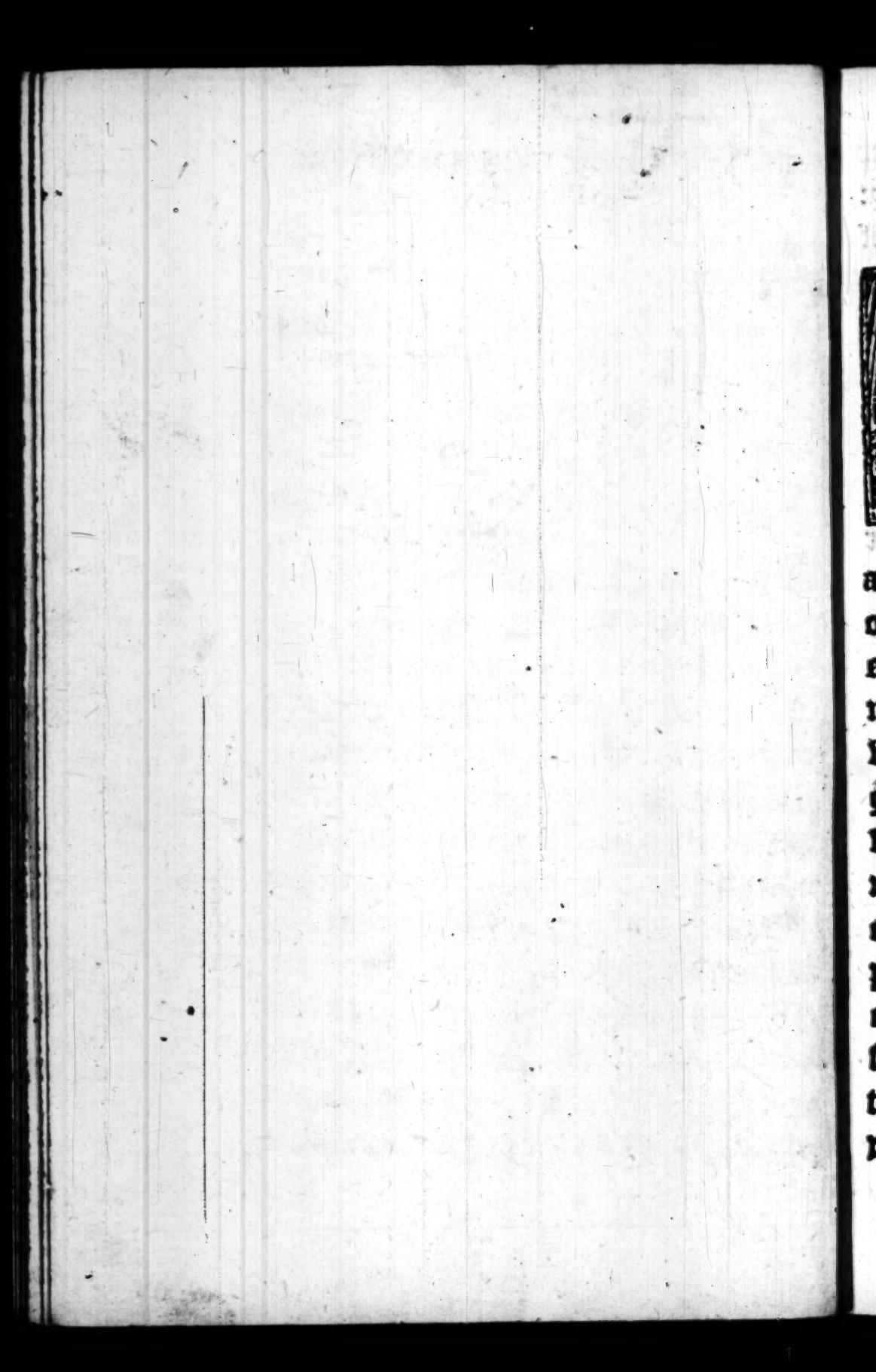
be speke as Ceres hath not so indifferently deu-
te wyth all men, to instruct and shewe them the
use of corne, for whyche some muste of force
content them selues to be fed wyth Ico;nes.
So for that eche man hath not attayned the
knowledge of those languages, in whiche notwithstanding
wythstandinge many thinges are worthy to
be knownen, some must neades contente them
selues to wade only in the troubled streames
of Translatores: for that they are not able to
attayne to the well spryng it selfe: with trans-
lations if they had any manner waye soun-
ded to the decay or hinderance of learnynge
knowledge. Doubtlesse in those so manye
so famous menne, whyche haue sustayned so
greate paynes in that behalfe greate folly and
oversight might haue bene imputed that they
wold haue busied them selues so many yeres
about so harmfull studies. But so muche are
the mindes of men nowe depraved with ma-
yne, and puffed by wyth pride, that they can
not only broke the wel meanyng mindes of a-
my, but narowly examine and try the errours
of others. Being surc in the meane time that
they them selues wyll attempt no such enter-
prise: (warely preventyng what men myght
fortune to report by them,) worthy to be re-
sembled to Esopes dogge. Who lying in the
Oxes racke, would not onlye not eat the hape
ymself, ne yet wold permitt the Ox, who
ould gladlye haue fed. Whose ouer hedeful
eades I passe ouer wythout regarde, desp-
ringe thee gentle Reader, (for whose cause I
haue sustained these laboures, and endaunge-
red my name) to concelue of thys my ruds
W. ill. encl.

To the Reader.

in: exerpe accordingly. Exhortynge thee also
earn esty, daily to r euolue and peruse the nom-
ber of good histories whiche yther are all re-
dye, or shall here after happen to be publyshed
for thy behoufe. Wyshinge thou mayste lyke
as *Themistocles*,) perceyue there by suche
fruic and profet, that thou mayste be anima-
ted by readinge those wch thye actes and
explicies of others, to purchase and
gayne lyke praise and fame to
them, wchome those tyme
factes commend
to thee.

G Farewell from my chamber in
Chauies Inne.





The first booke of the Breniary of E V T R O P I V S.



He Romain Em-
pire, whiche was at
the syxt beginnig birth and pa-
therof, of all other rentage.

Romulushis
the smaleſt, and in mother to Ro-
proces of time dyd mulus.

Mirgins be-
comes the moſte ſtaſt wet theſe
ample, and ſurmounted in circuit all whiche my-
other Empires, that any man could daughter to
ever remember, was founded by Ro- Saturn, who
mulus. Who (as it was ſuppoſed) to keepe them
was the ſonne of a virgin Westale, be ſcenes virgis
gotten by Mars, & borne at one biſtthe of age, and the
with his brother Remus. This Ro- they wer li-
mulus when he had of long time ac- ſed to marye. The foundati-
cumented amonge the ſhepherdes to on of Rome
pray and ſpoyle abrode. At laſt being laid, the. 729.
of the age of. xviii. yeres, he layed the
ſyte of a ſmall ciſte, in the hyl Palla- yere before the
tinus, the eleuenth day of May, in the
xxvii. yere after that the plates called birth of christ
and the. 3101. yere after the
creatiō of the
world, & con-
tinued in that
ſtate aboue a
till. 30. yeres.

C

M. 1300. yeres.

The Breuiary

lumpici were firsste begon. And after
the destruction of the city of Troy:
according to the lуст computation of
al wryters, the. CCC. lxxii. & fourth
yeare. When he hadde bulste this
Citye, whiche after to hys owne
Rome named name he called Rome, he wroughte
these feates wellnigh as they fol-
low. Fyrst he gathered together into
Rome inhabi- his city a great nōber of such as wer
tcd. borderers ther about to furnishe this
citi. Amōg whō he chose anC. of such
as wer moste ancient of peres, after
whose advise he minded to oder hys
affaires: whome he soz that thei wer
so aged, called Senatoz. Then soz y-

Senatoures
in Rome.
The cause
whye playes
wer fyrt in-
uanted in
Rome.

bothe he and his people were as yet
destitute of wives, vpon a tyme he
did inuent certaine plāis and shewes
within the Citye, requestinge suche
as were inhabitauntes neare aboute
Rome, to come and see thosse playes.
At which time the Romans by force
bereste them their daughters & mai-
dens.

dens. Wher vpon, warre was pro-
 claimed agaist the Romaynes for
 that rape; in which battail, Romulus the Romans
 subdued the Ceninenses, the Anten-
 nates, the Crustumyes, the Fide-
 nates, the Teientines and the Sabi-
 nes: which people enironed the city
 of Rome. Within a while after, ther
 arose sodenly a great tempest, in whi
 che Romulus being abzode, banished
 away so that he was not after seene:
 Where vpon when hee coulde not
 be founde, his people supposing that
 he was caught vp to the skies, cano-
 nised him in the xxvii. yeare of hys
 raign. After þ, the senators bare rule
 by þ space of. v. daies, during which ti-
 me of their raign, was accomplished
 one whole yere. The was Numa Pö
 pilius created kynge: who during the
 hole time of his raign, swaged no ba-
 sel, & yet was he no lesse profitable to
 the city of Rome then Romulus was.
 For whye he establishedde Lawes,

Romulus ba-
 nished in a te-
 pest for the or-
 Caprea me-
 dow, wher he
 toke the bsw
 of hys souldy-
 oures.

Romulus ca-
 nonysed.

Interregnum,
 the time be-
 twene þ deth
 of one kynge,
 and the creas-
 on of another.
 Numa Pö
 pilius the. ii.
 kynge a Sar-
 vine borne.

The Brevarij

No warts in and stamed to good order the condit-
Rome,
which chawn ons of the people of Rome, which soz
ced but two tynes more
in Rome,
one after the
first Cartha-
ginea battall,
ones in Iugu-
sus Cesares
time.

The yere de-
uided into xii
monethes.
Numa, his
raigne.

that they had ben so long accustomed
to battalles, wer now iudged as rob-
bers and rude people. This puma de-
uided the yere into xii. monethes, be-
ing before but a confused noumber of
dates, and a thinge not able to be ac-
compted. And innumerable rites and
ceremonies, and temples founded he
besides at Rome . And deceased by
sickenes in the. 43. yere of his raign.

Tullus Hostilius After him, Tullus Hostilius beinge
stilis the third king, made kinge, did againe put in vze the
Martiall pol feates of armes, and renued battails:
licy renued.

which during the raign of puma had
bene laid aside. He conquered the Al-
banes, whiche were distant. xii. miles
from the city of Rome. He also subdu-
ed the Metentines and Fidenates, of
thys kynges which thone were. vi. miles , thothe
raygne. were. xviij. miles distant from Rome.
He enlarged the city annexing thereto
the hil Celius, & being strycken wyth
night-

Alba longa
destroyed in
thys kynges
raygne.

Rome enlar-
ged.

lightning, both he and his house was ^{Tullus hys} burned, when he hadde raigne. ^{raigne.} xxxii.

peres. After him Ancus Martius go-
uerned the citye of Rome. Who was ^{Ancus Mar-}
sonne to Spuma Popilius his daugh-^{tus, the iiii.}
ter. He waged battail against the La-^{kinge, he was}
tines. He enlarged the city, by taking ^{before the In-}
into it the hils Quentinus and Jan-^{carnation of}
eulus. He built a city fast vpon the sea
shore at Ostia, whiche was vi. miles
distaunt from the citye of Rome. And
being visited with sicknesse, he decea-
sed in the. xxiij. yeare of his raigne.
^{Christe. 642.}

Then Priscus Tarquinius, obtained
the Empire, he doubled the nouumber
of the Senatoures. He built the place
of playee in Rome called Circus: and ^{Priscus Tar}
instituted also diuers games there, ^{quinus the}
which as yet to this day do remaine.
^{b. kyng.}

He subdued the Sabines. And heref-
ting them of a great portion of theyr ^{Circus built.}
lande, annexed it to the territorye of
the Romaines. He was the first that ^{Priscus Tar}
entered the Citye of Rome with anye ^{miquintus tri-}
C.iii. ^{umphed syxt}

^{at Rome.}

The Breuiary

triumph. He bulded the walles of þ
city, and sinkes also to avoid þ filthe
and ordure of the City. He began the
Capitoll, and when he had raygined

The capitol xxxviii. yeres, he was slayne by the
people.

Ancus Tat sonnes of king Ancus whome he suc-
qued slayn. ceaded in the kingdom. After hym,

Serui^r Tullius the vi. Seruius Tullius was kinge, whose
moother was a noble woman borne:
but yet was she a captiue and a hadde-
maide.

He subdued the Sabines,
and annexed to the citye, these three
hils, Quirinalis, Viminalis and Es-
quiline. He entrenched rounde the
wals of the City. He was þ first that
inuented mustring of men, which be-
fore his time was not known throu-
ghe the whole worlde. In his raigne
the names of all the inbabitantes in

The fyfth yere at Rome. in the City of Rome. lxxx. and. lxxiiii. þ.
citizens able men with those whiche
inhabited about þ city. He was slain

Serui^r Tullius in the. xlvi. yere of his raigne, through
was slayne, the

Rome walles
entrenched.

Destryng
inuented.

the wickednes of his son in law Tarquinius who was son to þ last kinge before him (whō this *Seruus Tullius* succeeded) and the naughtines of his own daughter, whō he had espoused to the saide Tarquinius. *Lucius Tarquinus Superbus* was the vii. & the last king that raigned at Rome lyng. *Jupiter, his temple built.*
 He ouercam the Volscians in battel, whiche are situate not far distant frō Rome (as me go frō thence towards Campania, He subdued the Citye of Gabios, & Huerla Pometia. He made peace with the Thuscians, and built *Lucius Tarquinus depo sed.*
Jupiter his temple in the capitol. Afterward, as he was laying siege to þ city of Arde, whiche was x. miles distant frō the city of Rome, he was deposed. For whē his son *Sertus Tarquinius* had forst & poluted the noble woman, & therwithal the mosse chast Lucretia wife to Collatinus, & she had of this iniury complained to her husband, & other her frendes, in þ presens of them all, she slue her self. *Adultery the cause of the fyrt alteratyon of the state of the weale Romi.*

Wherupon they kindled the hartes
of the people agaist Larquinus, &
of the Romat deposed him from his kingdome; and
nes in puny= shing adulterie. sone after, the whole army whiche at
that time laid siege to the city of Ar-

de together with þ king, forsoke him.

Wherupon when the king retour-

ned, and would haue entred the city,
quinius hys raygne.

The time
that kynges
gouerned
Rome.

Two consuls created in Rome.
Consuls or= rome y3450. created of the
it was decreed that they shoulde not rule aboue one yere, least the continu-

aunce

aunce of they þe bearinge rule shoulde
make the ware hanty, wheras otherz
wise they wold demene them selues
more curteously, knowinge that after
they þe ycare expired and determined,
they shoulde become priuate persons
againe. In the first yere after the ex-
pulsing of the kings forth of the city,

Lucius Junius Brutus, who hadde
most of others procured the banishing
of Tarquinius; and with him Tar-
quinius Collatinus, who was husband
to Lucretia, were chosen cōsuls. Now

be it Collatinus was forth wþt de-
priued of his Consulship. For why it
was agreed that none shoulde remain
in the Citye, that bare the name of
Tarquinius. Whereupon Collatinus
taking with him all hys substance,
departed forth of the City, and in hys
roume Valerius Publicola was cre-
ated consull. Peuerthelesse kinge
Tarquinius who a lyttle before was
banished a sembling togethera great

The order of
the cōsuls cō-
tinued after
it was syȝt
instituted un-
til Julius Ce-
sarcs raigne,
which was
by the space
of 464. yeres

Lucius Ju-
nius Brutus
and Tarqui-
nus Collati-
nus syȝt con-
suls.

Tarquinius
Collatinus
depryued of
hys consul-
ship.
Valerius Pa-
blicola consull.
The fyȝt bat-
taile that any
Roman armie
waged against
Romie.

army to aid him to recover his kingdome, waged battail with the Citizens of Rome. In the very first front of þ battail, Brutus the consul and Junius Brutus and Tarquinus his sonne slue one another. How be it the Romans obtained the victory in that battaille: & the Romain matrones bewailed þ deeth Brutus death by the space of one whole yere, as the defender of their chastities. After the death of Brutus, Maelarius Publicola chose Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, who was father

Spurius,
Lucretius,
Tricipitinus,
consul.

Lucretius
dyed.

Horatius,
Pulvillus
consul.

Five consuls
in the i. yere.

Qwar agayne Tarquinus attempted by Tarquinus agayne
the maynes. to the ende he myghte recover hys

sicknes: & Horatius Pulvillus was created consull in his roome. Thus wer. v. consuls created in þ first yere.

Of whome, Tarquinius Collatinus loste the citye for his name. Brutus was slain in battail, Spurius Lucretius sickned and died. Then in the se

kyng-

kingdome, whome Porſenna kyng
of Thuscia then aider, and wel nig'd
he hadde taken Rome. Howe be it at
this time, was he also ouercome. In
the iii. yere after the kings wer bani-
ſhed forth of the City, when Tarqui-
nius apperceiued that he ſhould nei-
ther be receiued again of the Romai-
nes, noz yet that Poſſenna wold ſac-
cour him anye longer, he departed to
Thusculus a cfty not far diſtāt from
Rome, & ther by the ſpace of. xiii. ye-
res he liued with his wife, as a pri-
uate man. In the. 4. yeaſter y the
kings wer banished þ city, the Sabi-
nes again warred vpō the Romains:
at which time, they wer also ouercōe
& the Romaines triumphed ouer thē.
In the. v. yere Lueius Valerius, who
was ſellow in office with Brutus, &
thoþher. 4. consuls, deceased in ſuche
extreme pouerty, þ mony was fain to
be gathered amonȝe the people, to
bear the expences of his funeras.

Tarquinius
lived as a pri-
uate man at
Thusculus.

The Sabins
warred on
the romaines

A collēction
of monye for
the burial of
Valerius the
consul.

To whose

The Breuiary

Whose death the Romain matrones
did by the space of a yere, bewatle, as
they did the deathe of Brutus before.

In the ix. yere after the banisshyng of

Preparatyon
for warre a=
gynste the
Romaines
by Tarquinti-
us his son in
lawe.

The offyce of
dictator
fyrst institu-
ted.

Titus Lar-
guus dictator,

Spurius
Cassius.
fyrst magister
Equitum.

In commotion
at Rome by
the commo^{ns}.

the kinges, when Tarquinius hys
sonne in law had assembled together
a great army, to the end he might re-
uenge the reproche whiche his father
in law sustained at the Romains han-
des.

There was a newe office created
in Rome, called Dictatura in authori-
ty, excelling farre the office of the con-
suls. That same yere was there also
ordained in Rome an other Offycer
called Magister Equitum : who was

deputed to be attendant vpon the dictato^r. To this office of Dictato^r was
first deputed at Rome Titus Largi-
us. And Spurius Cassius supplied
first the offyce of magister Equitum.

In the xvi. yeare did the commons of
Rome make a commotion, preteding
the cause to be, for that the senatours
and Consuls woulde have oppressed
them:

them: At whiche time, they created ii.
whome they called Tribuni Plebis, Tribuni Ple
and assigned them to be peculier deci- bis created:
sors and determiners of their causes whiche were
only: by whose meanes they might be after, abrogat-
in safety, and defended against the co- ed by Sylla,
suls. In the yere folowing the Wolsci- agayn by Pö
ans renued battaile againste the Ro- The Wolsci-
maines, they were subdued: and losse anes renued
moreouer theyr first city called Corio, war agaynst the Romaines
li. In the. xiii. yere after that the kyn- Rome inva-
ges were banished, Quintus Martius ded by Quin-
a famous capitain of the Romaynes, tius Martius
who wan Coriolis a citye of the Wol- a Romayne
scians, vpon displeasure conceyued,
went to the Wolscians, and toke part
with them, who also aided him agaist
the Romaines. By meane wherof, he
putte the Romaines oft times to the
worste. He camped wythin. v. miles of
the city of Rome. And regardinge no-
thing the Legates, whiche the Romaines
sent to hym to entreate for peace,
he determinyd to haue inuaded hys

owne

owne country, had not hys own mo-
ther Meturia, and his wife Volum-
nia come forth of the citpe to intreate
him: throughe whose request myxte
with teares, he was overcome, and
so withdrawe his armye. In that
yere that Celsus Fabius, and Litus
Mirginius were consuls, three hun-
dred noble men of the house & stocke
of the Fabianes, toke vpon them a-
lone to wage battail against the Ve-
ientines, offerynge the senatoures
and the people of Rome, that they the
selfs wold fight the field. Whervpō,
al these noble mē according they had
before decreed, went forth to þ battel
ward, of which eche of thē was well
worthy to haue ben a capte for they
singuler prowesse: and wer all slayn
there: so that of that so great a family
& line, there was left none a lue but
one, who for that he was but a child,
was not then able to go to warfare.
After these things, ther was another

Battayle ta-
ken in hand a
gainst þ Ve-
ientines, by þ
house of the
Fabianes al-
lone.

The stocke
of the Fabi-
ans neare
cleane extyn-
guished.

mus

muster taken within the city, & the ci-
tizens amounted to þ number of a C.
þr. þ. able menne. The were follow-
ing, when tharay of the Romaines
was beseged in þ hil Algidus, whitch
was wel nigh xxx miles distant from
þ city of Rome. Lucius Quin-
cinnatus was made dictator, who be-
ing seised of a close oþ field whiche re-
teined so much ground as one yoke of
oxen was able to ear in. iiiij. daies: cal-
led in latin. Quatuor vgera: (whiche
contained. ix. C. ix. fote in length & in
breedth. CCC. & viii. score fote,) til-
led that ground with his owne han-
des. And beyng sent for to succor
the Romains, they found him busily
occupied in plowing: he then wipping
onlye the swet from his bowes, and
(as the manner was) castinge vpon
him the garment (whiche was assig-
ned for the Dictator to weare) called
Toga pretexta: tooke his iourney
soþelwith agaynste hys enneynyes: ta-

The secunde
muster at
Rome.

The romaine
army besieged

Collam

Cicero
Cincin-
atus being Di-
ctator, called
straight from
the plough
handle.

In how smal
a citmatyon
ample posse-
sions were in
Rome,

and

and putting them to flight, delivered
the army of the Romaines besieged.
In the yeare after the foundatyon of
the citye of Rome thre hundred and
one, the office of the consules ceased
for a time. And in the place of the ii.
Consules, there were chosen tenne
which shold bear these authorite
in the citye, and they were called De
cemvirs. But when in the first yeare
after their creation they had well de
cided.

Decemvirs
first institu
ted.

Duryng the meaneing them selues, in the seconde
yayne of the yere of their bearing rule, one of the
Decemvirs certayne of
named Appius Claudius wold haue
that order,
forst & desloured a maid, which was
sent into
Greece, to see boughter to one Virgintus: whiche
the usages of
the moost fa
mous ciytes
there, who b
syng there in
the advise of
the most lear
ned in those
partes wrate daughter as he did, then he shold be
certain lawes
whych were polluted by the Decemvir: and retur
called the xi. nynge backe to his fouldoures, he be
tables, and
gan

gan a commotion: for which fact the Decemvirs were deprived of theyr authority, and they them selues contrary, they raiged. In the CCC. and xv. yeres after Rome was bulste, the Fidenates rebelled against the Romaines: whosome the Veientines assisted. To The Fidenates rebelled.
 Lumnus was at that time kyng of the Veientines, bothe whiche Cityes were situate nigh to Rome: For Fidene was but. vii. miles and Welsenates. xviii. miles distante from Rome. The Wolscianes in like maner take Parre with those other people. How Marcus Cemilius Dictator, & Lucius Q. Cincinatus Magister Equitum. In that battayle they lost their king. The city of the Fidenates was won and quite destroyed. Twenty yeres after that, the Welsenates rebelled agayne: and ther was sent against them, Furius Camillus the Dictator: who at the first, discom-

Marcus Cemilius Dictator.

Lucius Q. Cincinatus magister Equitum.

Celunning slayne.

The Citye of the Fidenates taken and overthrown. Furius Camillus Dictator.

The Breuiary

The city of
the Ucietins
taken.

sited them in battayle : and esstones
When he hadde besieged the Citye a
the Ucietins good space, he swanne it: whiche was
the mooste auncient and the rycheſt
through all Italy. After that, he wan
also Falisci, a Citye no leſſe notable
Falisci won. then that other was. But the peoples
harkes were kindled agaynſte hym,
through the procurement of certain
Camillus ba persons whiche ſurmised that he had
nyſhed.

Rome inua- ded by the
Frenchmen, in the. 360. per-
the. 350. pe-
after the citye
was built, a- Allia, whiche was ri, miles dyſtante
bout. 350. pe- from the citye of Rome, whan they
res before the
byrth of christ had thus diſcomfited and vanquished
Rome taken. the Romaynes, they wan the citye it
ſelf: of which no part was able to be
defended againſt them but the Capi-
toll only: whiche when they had also
of longe tymē besieged , so that the

No.

Romaynes whyche were included, began now to sayle of bittayles, Ca
millus who liued as a banished man,
in a city neare adiuyng, set vpon
the Frenchmen, and byt muche a
doo put them to flyght. Wheroppon Rome reske-
the Frenchmen whiche layde syge to the capytoll, brake vp their siege, frēchmen put
receiving gold of the Romaines for to flyght.
the same intent. But Camillus wyl
pursued, and made such slaughter of
them, that he recovered not only the
golde whyche they had receyued, but
suche ancientes also and ensignes
of warre, as they hadde gosten. And
thus returnyng to Rome agayne, he
entred into the citye with his thyrde Camillus cal-
triumphe, and was called the second led the second
Romulus. Romulus.
Romulus; as though he also
had ben a founder of that
yng country.

The Breuiary

CThe seconde boke of
the breuiary of Eutropius.

Offices chan-
ged agayne in
Rome.

Tribuni militum
created.

The city of
Wolscianes
wanne by Cæ-
millus wan the city of the Wolscianes.
which by the space of lxx. yeares had
waged battayle with the Romans:
he wan also the cities of the Equites
and Suternes, and discomfited all
theyz armies: and got thre triumphs
together. Tytus Quintius Cincin-
tus pursuinge at that time alio the



P the three hundredeth
three score and v. yeare
after the burglyngre of
the citye of Rome, and
in the firsste yeare after

that it was so taken by the Frenche
men, the offices were agayne alte-
red, and in steade of the two consuls,
two were created, whych wer called
Tribuni Militum: of no leesse auth-
orite then the Consuls were. From
this time, began the welth of Rome
to increase. For that same yere, Ca-

Prene-

Prænestines whiche came to the very gates of Rome to wage battaile, and ouercame them at the floud Alia, and annexed to the Empyre of the Romanes those cities whiche were vnder the dominion of the Prænestines. Then gave he the assault to the citye Præneste it selfe : whiche was ^{Great preme} esse of Cincte pelded vp to him: All whiche feates natus. hee did within xx. dayes space: and a triumphe was graunted unto hym. Now be it the dignitie of the Tribunes did not longe indure; soz after a ^{The office of Tribunes ex-} while, it seemed good to the Romanes to create no mo of that order. And so by the space of three yeares, thei stood in dout whether thei shuld make any great offices agayn or no. Neuerthelesse the Tribunes at last, by common consente obtained againe the <sup>The Tribunes
new recovered
agayn they,
dignitie.</sup> former dignity, and that they shoulde also haue the authority of the Consuls besides, and continued so by the space of three yeres.

Then

The Breuiary

Then were there consulses created
Consuls cre= againe. In the yere that Lucius Ge-
ated agayne. nutius, and Quintus Hernilius wer
Camillus de, consuls, Camillus died, vnto whom
ceased.

The frenche
men agayne
riud and
cam red in
Italy,

The original
or the name
or Corquati.

most honoz was attributed nexte af-
ter Romulus, of anye that euer was
in Rome. About this time Quintius
the Dictator was sent forth agaynſt
the Frenchmen whiche were aryued
in Italy, and had camped on the far-
ther ſide of the floud Auenes; wher
Titus Manlius the worthiell of all
the Senatoz, ſlue one of the French
men, whiche prouoked him to fyghte
hande to hande. And when he hadde
slayne hym, he pluckte of a chayn of
gould whiche his enemy ware about
his necke, and put it about his own:
Whereof bothe he and hys posterite
were called Torquati, for a perpetu-
all memory of that fact. The residue
of the Frenchmen wer put to flight;
and eftsoones ouercome by Caius
Sulpicius the Dictator. Wythin a
whyle

whyle after, the Thuscianes were The Thusc
subdued by Caius Marius: and. vii. ans discomf.
thousand of them were led prisoners us.
in one triumph. There was againe
a muster had in Rome, and whē the
Latines whome the Romaynes had before subdued,
refused to assisse the The thyrd
muster at
Rome.
with any power of me against they
enemies, they wer enfoozed to chose
among them selues yong souldours
onlye, and suche as before that time
had never bene at warre, to the nom
ber of ten legions. So muche preua
led the Romaines in Warlike feats
and cheualry, although their wealth
and substance was as yet but verye
scleender. Thys armie went forth a
gaynst the Frenchmen, and Lucius
Furius was appoynted generall
therof: At that time, one of the french
campe chalenged into the fielde hym
whom the Romaines accompted the
moost balyuant among them al. Up
on whyche bragges Marcus Valeri.

us being at that time Tribunus mil.
M^r. Walter litum profered himselfe to fight the
did battayle combate: and as he marched forward
wyth a frenche into the field ready armed, a Crowe
lyghted vpon his ryghte arme, and
late there stil. Afterwarde when hys
aduersarie and hee came to handy
grypes, the same Crowe smote the
Frenchman vpon the eyes with hys
winges and tallaunts in such sorte,
that he coulde not see soothrighte, by
meane wherof he was slain by Val-
erius. And the Crowe gaue him not

The originall of the name of that he was after called Corvinus.

Corvinus. And so this fact he was created con-
sul, M. Ma. Loz. duringe the space of xxxiiij. yeres.

Then the Latines who before had
refused to ayde the Romaines wyth
anye souldionces, made request that
one of the Consuls myght be chosen
amonge them, and the other among
the Romaines, whiche demaunde of
theyrs was denied, and battayle by

the

the Montaynes prepared against the
wherin they were overcome, and vpon
them overthrew the Romaines
triumphed. The pictures of the con-
sules were set vppe at the barres:
(whiche was the place where the
Dictators pleaded mennes causes) so; The Images
of the Consuls
erected.
this victory atchieued. Now the Ro-
maines wared mighty: they warred
wyth the Samnites well nyghe an
C. and xxx. miles distant from Rome
whichs are situate in the mid waye
bewene Picenum, Campania, and
Apulia. Lucius Papirius Cursor
went to that battaile being first cre-
ated Dictator, & retournyng through
cause of busynesse from thence to
Rome, gaue charge (at his departure)
to Quintus Fabius Marinus, who
at that time was Magister Equitū,
that during his absence, he shuld not
fright with his ennemis. Now be it
he vpon occasion genen, with mer-
veilous dexterite of fortune foughte
wyth

The Breuiary

Quintus fa
bi. Max. ad=
iudged to
death.

The Romai-
nes banquy-
sed by the
Hammites.

The yoke þ caused them to crepe vnder the yoke
they called In
gu was made
þ ii. speares, Spurius, Postumius were consuls,
stucke in the
earth, and the
third on their
popnts like a
gallows: un-
der which for
reproch van-
quished men
were led.

With the Hammites, and vanquisched
them. For whyche falle the Dictator,
Lucius Papirius after hys retourne
gaue sentence of deathe vpon hym,
for that he had soughte contrarye to
hys comtaundemente. But yet hee
was deliuered through the paulyng
great fauour of the souldiers, whiche
they pretended toward hym. Aboute
whiche matter there was such dissen-
tion b̄ed by Papirius, that hee was

vigne slaine himselfe there in. After
this, the Hammites ouercam the Ro-
maines to theyȝ great reproche, and
at whiche time Titus Veturtius and
Spurius, Postumius were consuls,
of Rome for the whiche infringed that
league, whiche a litel before they wer-
constrained to make with the Ham-
mites. Then Lucius Papirius hadde
the upper hande ouer the Hammites,
and sent viii. thousand of them vnder
the

the yoke: and Papirius tryumphed
over them. At that time Appius Clau- The Hamnites
dius being Censor conueyed into the discomfited
city, the streame which is nowe cal-
led Claudia water, and made þ high
way which is yet called Appia way. The Hamnites
Not long after the Hamnites renu- renewed
ed battaille, and overcame Quintus battaille.
Fabius Maximus, and slewe iii. M.
of hys men. Afterward whan his fa- Quint. Fab.
Max. vanqui-
shed.
ther Fabius Maximus was sente to
aide him, he did not only subdue the
Hamnites againe, but wan also ly-
uers of theyz townes. Then were
Publius Cornelius Rufinus, and Publ. Cor.
Ruf. and M.
Car. Dent.
Marcus Curtius Dentatus created Consuls.
Consuls: and were bothe sent forthe
against the Hamnites, and in an ex- Car. Dent.
Consuls.
ceding greate battaille they vanqui-
shed theym; and thus ended they the
battaille, which the Hamnites hadde
continued against the Romaines, by
the space of clir. yeares: which nati-
on far aboue all the residue thorough
out

The Br^tuary

Warre p^ro-
claimed agaynst
the Tarc-
tines.

out all Italy, did moche diminish the
force of the Romaines. Within a few
yeres after, the armes of the french
men soyned wyth the Tuscanes,
and Sammites against the Romaine-
nes: but as they marched towardes
Rome, Cnaue Cornelius Dolabel
la encountringe wyth them, slew
them: At that time warre was p^ro-
claimed agaynst the Tarentines no-
whiche inhabited the farthest partes
of Italye, for that they had injuried
the Legates of the Romaines. The
Tarentines desired Pyrrhus kyng
of Epirus to assyse them agaynst
the Romaines, who forthwyth came
to Italye.

Thys Pyrrhus was descended
the line of Achilles. Thys was the
first bat fyfte battaile that the Romaynes
waged with anye souaine ennemy. Ro-
mayne wa- ged wyth for- To this battaile was Publius War-
ren empere, tertius Legionis sente: who when he
had apprehended the espyes of Pyr-
thus,

thus, he willed that they shoulde be led through the camp, and that al the armie shoulde be shewed to them, and so be dismisse, to the ende they might recount to Pyrrhus howe the Romaines did demeane them selues <sup>The stoutnes
of the romaynes</sup> in all poyntes. Soone after the armies foyned battayle, and Pyrrhus was at the poynte to haue fled, had not hys Elephantes bene, throughte whose meanes he gotte the victory; of whome the Romaines (soz that Elephantis, they hadde not earst seen, suche bates) were dismayed and stonde in care.

Howe be it the nyghte synished heir skyrmishe for that time. Lelius the Consull fledde that nyghte; ^{Lelius the Consul fled,} and Pyrrhus tooke prisonners about thousande and eyghte hundred Romaines, whome he entreated before honourably, and suche as were slaine in the battayle, bee buryed, ^{In whome}

The Br eriaty

whome when he sawe they were all
Pyrrhus hys wounded in the fore partes, and as
princely chafer they were dead, keping stil they
wyour.

grim lokes, whiche while they lived
they yet hadde, as one agaste at the
syght, lifting uppe his handes to the
Worthy com- skyes, he sayde: were it my chauice
mendation of the Romains. (quod he) to hane suche souldiours
as these were, I could easly wythin
horte whyle conuere all the whole
world. After this, Pyrrhus associated
vnts him the Hammites, the Luca-
nes and the Brutians, and marched
so forward toward Rome despoiling
all as he went with fier and sworde.
He prayed through all Campania, &
came to Preneste whiche was distat
but. xviii. miles from Rome, then re-
tired hee backe againe to Campania
for dreede of the Consuls, who came
wyth a great army against hym.
The Romaynes then sente their le-
gates to Pyrrhus to entreate aboute
the ransomynge of their prisoners,

whome

Whome he received honourably, and
sent to Rome such prisoners as he
had, wythout receiuinge anye taun-
some for them. And amonge the re-
sidewe of the Romaine Legates,
Pyrrhus was so muche affectyoned
towardes one Fabricius, that wher
as he vnderstode the sayd Fabricius
to be but a very pore man, he profe-
red to geue him the fourths parte of
his kingdome, if that he woulde for
sake Rome, and come to hym. But
Fabricius refused that bys offer,
vtherewyppon Pyrrhus not a lyttle
meruaillinge at the Romaines, sente
the chieffest of all his bande, one cal-
led Cyneas on embassade to Rome, Pyrrhus
to intreat for peace, vpon indifferent
conditions, so that Pyrrhus myghte
styl detayne that part of Italye whi-
che he had subdued by battail, which
profer of peace misliked the Romain-
nes: and woode was sente backe to
Pyrrhus from the Senate, that vn-
lesse

Nowedent
the Romaines
clemented they
country.

The Bruuary

Iesse he would depart soorth of Italy,
The Ront en he could in no wyse hane peace with
Emperour of the ro the Romaynes. Then the Romains
commaunded that all those whiche
Pyrrhus had taken prisoners, shuld
be reputed as infamed persones, for

The securitie that they would be taken prisoners
of the Ro-
maynes.
when they might haue defended the
selues by force of armes: And more
over, that they should not agayne be
restored to theyr former estate, vntyl
suche tyme as they broughte wyth
them the like spoiles of theyr enne-
mies. With this answer retourned
the Legate of Pyrrhus: of whome

Worthy pray-
se of encydes
mouthis.
when Pyrrhus demanded what man-
ner of place Rome was, he answe-
red that he had there sene a countrey
of kinges: affirming that in manner
every one there, was suche a one, as
Pyrrhus alone was counted to be at
Ciprus, and through all Grece. The
there were sent forth agaynst Pyrr-
thus, Publius Sulpitius and Deci-

as to be wet ther Consula. In a farr
mich which he made againte them, Pub. Sul.
Pyrrhus was wounded , his Cle-
phantes flaine, and of his armye he
lost twentye thousande. There were
flaine of the Romaines onlye v. 30.

This was Pyrrhus discomfited, Pyrrhus put
The yere after, Fabritius was sent
forthe againte Pyrrhus; This was fabritius sent
he, whome before amonge the other agaynt Py-
Legates of the Romayneis, Pyrrhus thus.
could by no meanes allure to forsake
Romme and come to him , vpon pro-
mise to depart with the fourth parte
of his kingdome vnto him. When he
and king Pyrrhus had pitched they-
tentes neare the one to the other,
Pyrrhus his phisition cam by night
to Fabritius, durring that he woulde
destroy Pyrrhus with poysone, if Fa-
britius woulde geue him any thyng
for his laboure : whome Fabritius The Romains
hated the
son.
apprehended, and caused to be bound
and caried to Pyrrhus, and to be de-

C. i. clared

The Breuiary

declared unto hym what thynges hym
phision hades conspired agaynst hym. Where at the kyngē all agaynst
sayde. Undoubtedly this is that Fa-
bričius (quod he), whiche wylth more
difficulþy can be made to forsake ho-
nesty, then the Sunne can be stopte
to run hys course. And so the kyngē

Pyrhus
went into Sicilie.

Fabričius tri-
umphed.

departed into Sicilie. Fabričius af-
ter that he had subdued the Hamni-
tes and the Lucanes trumphed. Af-
terward, Marcus Curius Dentatus
and Cornelius Lentulus being their
Consuls, were sent for the agaynst
Pyrhus, Curius foughte the bat-
tale wylth hym. He slewe hys army,
Pyrhus dis- he drave hym to Larentum, and
comfited. lackt hys tentes. He slewe that daye
of hys ennemys three and twentye
thousande. Curius Dentatus tri-
umphed in hys Consulshyp: he brou-
ght soure Elephants to Rome: whi-
ch were the syðste that euer were
there. Not longe after, Pyrhūs de-
parted

Elephanþes
syðst brought
to Rome.

parted from Maremante, and in the 13th year
 gos in tyme of Grece he was banquer,
 when Caius Fabius Misenus,
 and Caius Cladius Claudius were
 consules, whyche was in the yeaire
 after the foundayon of the citye of
 Romme, som hundreth thre score and
 one, ambassadours were sent for the
 of Alexandria by Publius Crispinus
 Romme, to ioyne frendshyp and amye-
 ty with the Romaynes: which thing
 they obtained. Whiles that Quintus
 Culo, and Caius Fabius Pictor
 were consuls, the Picentines stir-
 red vp war agayne the Romaynes,
 but they were overcome by Publius Consuls.
 Sempronius and Appius Cladius,
 (whiche wer next cōsuls) & triomphed
 over them. About this tyme, the Ro-
 mains built the cities Ariminum in
 Fraunce, and Beneventum in Itali-
 a: when Marcus Atti, Regulus, & Lu-
 cius Labeo were consuls, war was pro-
 claimed against the Salē in Apulia.

Legats forth
of Alexandria
set to Romme.

Pub. Crisp.
& App. Clau.

The cityes
Ariminum &
Beneventum
built by the
Romaynes.
Mar. Atti,
Regulus, & Lu-
cius Labeo
Consuls.

The Towne The Brundusians were vanquished,
dwellers & the and their City wonne: and triumph
city taken, has had over them againe.

In the CCCCI. ier vili. yeare after
the buildinge of Rome, the name
and renoume of the Romaynes be-
came now famous, and yet had they
never waged any battaille forthe of
Italy. To the end therfore that they
might understande what power they
were able to make, there was a mu-
ster had, and the names of the Ro-
manes were taken: who being nom-
bred by the pois, amounted to cc. xc.
iij. m. 334. citizens, all he it sithe the
first foundation of the citye, brutes
had at no tyme ceased: The was the

The fyfth bat-
tayle whiche
the romaines
waged against
the Cartagin-
ians was in and Quintus Fulvius beinge then
the 4. yo. pere
after the mo-
dernes of the
Cartaginians
theym in Sicilie: where as Appius
Clandins triumphed over them, and
over Hieron king of Sicilie.

In

In the year following Quintus Caecilius, and Octavius bring them
Consuls, the Romans brought very great enterpryses. For whyle the
Lauronitantes, and the Casanites, and besides them, many other
tribes, were remeved under obediens.

In the thise yere after, preparac-
on so; warre was made agaynst H-
uron in Brittle. But he, together with
the residue of hys peopule, madit
peare with the Romaines, and gaue
vnto them in consideracion therof,
CC. talente's of siluer. The Brit-
aines were ouercum in Brittle, whiche
was the secounde faire that the Ro-
maines triomphed over them. The secounde
triumph, over
the Britaines

In the fiftie yeare after that the
Romaines firste boaged Nauapple
gained the Aers, (Caius Duillius,
and Cne. Cornelius Scipio Boylly
Consuls,) they fought upon the sea:
against whiche battaille, they hadde
prepared light shippes, whiche were
called **C. M.** called

The Brevery

Salles Tombe. The Consul Corne-
lius was beaten by a trayne. But
Dius fught the battall out, and
overcame the captain of the Cartha-
The Cartha-ginians. He tooke xxxii. ships. He took
giniens dy-
comfited. xviij. He tooke viij. men prisoners,
and Roine. hit. 99. There was never
dictoyre more acceptable to the Ro-
manes, then this was. For whett
before they had therred them selues
to be invincible upon the lande; they
had now also experimeted that they
wer of great force upon the sea, wher
Caius Aquilius Florus, and Lucius
Caius Quinctius Florus, Scipio, Iuan
Scipio Iure Consuls, Scipio Iuan
Corse, and Sardinie, and Ieo wryt
him from thence many thousand pri-
soners, and triufped. Lucius Spôlius
Mallo, & Marcus Atilius Regulus,
being Consuls, war was again trâ-
posed into Africke against Hamilcar
a captain of the Carthaginies. This
battall was also fought upon the sea
and Hamilcar was discomfited. For when

Caius Quinctius
Florus.
I. & II.
Scipio Iuan
Corse and
Sardinie
won.

Luci. Mar.
Vol. & Mar.
Mar. Regulus
Consules

The second
battall on the
sea.

when he had lost. lxxiiii. shps, he retur-
 ned backe. The Romans lost in that
 battall. xxxiiii. shps; but wher they other
 arived in Africke, Cypoa the therell
 Citye in Africke was yealded up to
 them. The Consulles then marcht
 forward toward Carthage: and wher
 they had despoiled manye Townes,
 Manlius returned to Rome, & draw-
 nght with him xxviii. M. prisoners. M.
 titus Regulus remaininge still in
 Africke, prepared his army to with-
 stand the force of the Africantes: and mayned in
 a ynglyng battall with iii. capitaines of the Regulus
 the Carthaginens: as oure, he obteyned the excessy
 ned the victoire. He thence yllignt of
 his enemys. He toke prisoners iij. x
 thousand men, and wryng dñe cypoiates.
 He received mony rabytunck
 in all. Cityes. The Carthaginens
 when they were thareby conquerid,
 desired peace of the Romanes, which red by the
 tribune Regulus. Itold not gracie, but Carthagini.
 upon straignt condicions, the ydell
 C. lxxii. ayde

The Carthae succoure of the Lacedemonians; to
ginteng desye redyng of the whom y Lacedemonians sent Xam-
Lacedemon= tippus with a band of menne, throu-
and* ghe whose meanes, Regulus was
overcome, so that of all the armes of
the Romaines, there eskaped but
ii. M. only. v. b. M. were taken prison-
ners, and theyz captaine Regulus al-
so: v. M. were slaine. Regulus hym
selfe was cast into prison. The were
Regulus ta-
ken and caste selfe was cast into prison. The were
into prison.
Mar. Emilie. Mancus Emilie Paulus, and Her-
Pau. & Her. vius Fulvius the nobler created Co-
Tul. Colas. suls: bothe whyche passed ouer into

Battail rem Agrikar woth a many of iii. C. sayde
ed by the Bar. Firste they overcame the Aters in
mains against Battail upon the sea: Emilie sonke
The thyrd battayle on a hundred and fourt shippes of his
shippes. He take up together with
the shewen that fought in them. He slue
and take prisoners besides. v. b. M. of

his enemies, and enriched his sol-
daires with a exceeding grata
people. And at that time, had all the
Cartagini. fiske beynge subdued, had not ther
chaun-

chanced so great a death, that the
souldours coulde not anye longer
remaine there: As the Consalles re, in Istricke,
tourned home with they, victorious
nary, they suffered shipwacke about
the coaste of Sicilie. Whereas ther
a rose so great a tempest, that o' th.
C. xxxiiii. shippes, benneth ixx. could
be saued. Whiche tempest was so
terryble, that the lyke therof had not
at anye time before beeene hearde of,
upon the sea. Neverthelesse the R.
maynes forthwyth senued two hun-
dred newe shippes, (whose myndes
were not a whit dismayed with those
former mishappes.) Then were cre-
ated Consalls, Cneus Heronius Cr.
plo, and Caius Sempronius Blesus
wha with two hundred and ix. ships,
ooke their byage towarde Istricke
where they wan certaine cities. And
as they retorne thence homeward
(having a great spryle with them)
they suffered shipwacke. Wtherpon

The iniunct-
bie and stoute
courage of the
Romaynes.

Cne. Heron.
Cr. and. Cai.
Sem. Bls.
Consals.

The fourthe
battall on the
sea.

The Brerary

The romay= they suffred shipwacke, wherepon
nes sustaine^d the Romaynes finding them selues
shipwackede the Romaynes finding them selues
gayne.

The romay= good, to gene ouer that kinde of bat-
tues purposed to gene ouer rale, and to kepe no mo but le. ships
battali on the onlye, to deserte Italy bythall. Whē
sea.

Luci. Ceci.
Sp. & Caius
Furi. Pla.
Consuls.

The Cartha.
dyscomlyted.

Lucius Cecilius Metellus, and Ca-
ius Furius Placidus wer Consuls,
Metellus overcame in Sicilie, the
captayn of the Carthaginiers whi
the came agaynst them with a hun-
dred and xxx. Elephants, and a
great power of men besides. He lew
xx. M: men, and got xxvi. Elephants
The residue of his enemis whi
wer slakred and dispersed amēg the
Punidians, (whome he had vs agaynst
him,) he got together & brought
prisoners with great triumph to Roma
and as they went, the herbe of Ele-
phants, whiche were x. Caudatus
number our rage altho' we wyr. T. de
Car.

The Carthaginens after these so
great mischances, required Regulus
a captayne of the Romaynes (whom
before they hadde taken paysonner,) The Cartha.
scnt regulus
a romayne to
lureatt for
that he would goo to Rome, and get peace,
peace for them of the Romains, and
also exchange of prisoners. But Reg-
gulus when he was come to Rome,
and was broughte into the Senate,
did in no paynt behaue himselfe as a
Romaine, affirming that fro the day
that he first fel into the hands of the
Carthaginens, he gaue ouer clene d-
desire to be any longer a Romayne;
in so much that he refused the capant
of his owne wile at Rome; and yet-
swaded the Romaynes that peace
shoulde by no meanees bee graunted
to the Carthaginens; alledging
that their myndes were so swayled
with those so manye mischances,
that they were quytte boyds of honor; my boylngs
it's 300 07
that they shold never be able to ha-
unter againe their former state. And

The Brevalry

And as for him, he was not worthy
to be so muche esteemed (being now
very aged) that for his cause, and the
^{3 notable ex-} example of loue
towards hys
countrye.
redemminge of a fewe others whiche
were detayned prisoner, at Car-
thage, so many thousand of their en-
nemis shoulde be restored. Whiche
requell of his, at last the Romaynes
allented unto. In so muche that they
woulde not geue eare to the petyty-
on of anye whiche came from Car-
thage, to entreat them for peace. Ne-
gulus sonne after, retourned to Car-
thage: whome the Romaynes or-
dered to detayne till at Rome. But he
denied that he woulde remayne in
that city, in which he could not now
have the name of an honest Citizen,
sith that he had so longe dwelle among
the Cartaginens. Whome (after
his retorne to Carthage,) the Car-
thaginens with most cruel corne
put to death. When Publius Cle-
dus pulcher, and Gaius Junius
were

were consuls, Clandius Crassus
tyrte, byth no lesse swill successe, foughte a battaile: and was ouer-
come by the Carthaginians, so set-
tyng forthe with two hundredeth and
twenty sayle, he fled with xxv. shypes
only, lexx. wer taken together with
the men whiche fought in them; and
the residue were sonke. There were
besides, xx. thousand of the romaines
taken prisoners. In lyke manner al-
so the other Consull loste his nauye
by shipwrecke: howe be it he sauad
hys armye, so that the shoze was
neare. At what time Caius Luctac-
us Catulus, and Aulus Posthumius
Albinus were consules, (whiche
was in the xxxiiij. yere after that bat-
tale was syrely waged with the car-
thaginians,) battail was committed
to the guiding and oderinge of Ca-
talus agaynst the Africane: who
toke his viage into Siclie, with thre
hundredeth sayle: agaynst whome the

Afers

Pab. Clas.
Butcher, and
Ca. Janus
Consuls.
The romaines
discomfited.

Ca. Luctacu-
lus. &c. am.
Posthu. albi.
Consuls.

The Brewhiry

Others had prepared, & cccce. sayle ready
furnished. This Catulus was some
what sickly when he tolde sypping.
For why, he was wounded in a bat-
tall a litle before. The battayle was
sought ouer agaynst Lilybey a cite
of Sicilie, with passing greate bat-
tynesse of the Romains. They tolde
Irrit. of the Carthaginens shippes.

The great o- They sanke a.c. and. yro, they tolde
verthowse of the Carthagi Irrit. Q. men prisoners: & one. xiii. Q
stans.

an infinite deale of golde and siluer
broughte they to Rome: and of the
Romayne nauye, only. xii. ships mis-
caried, whiche wer sonke. This bat-
talle was done the vi. of the Ides of
Marche. The Carthaginens forth-
with desired peace, and it was gra-
ted to them. Suche prisonners as the
Carthaginens had taken of the ro-
maynes wer reskore. And they des-
red that they might i aunsome such
prisoners as the romaynes had tak-
en of theirs. The Senate therfore com-

Peace graun-
ted to the Car-
thaginens.

maun-

manned that suche of the carthaginens, as were prisoners in the common holdes, shoulde be deliuered and sent home without any ransome: & such of them as private persons had taken prisoners, shoulde be dispayled also: and that their ransome shoulde bee auisored (to those whiche tooke them) sooth of the common treasure, The greate
largesse of the
carthaginens shuld comeyses. rather then the carthaginens shuld be charged therwith. After this, over Q. Lutatius, & Aulus Manlius crea-
ted consuls. They waged battaile a-
gainst Falisci: which had bene some
time a welthe city of Italie. Thys
city they won, within vi. dayes after Falisci besie-
ged and won.
Q. Lutatius &
Aulus Man.
Consuls.
they layde the assaulte thereto. They
left there rv. M. men: to the residue
they graunted peace, but they
deprived them of the one
mostye of they, a good order
and a good
landes. The

CThe thyrde booke of
the breuiary of Eutropius.



When the battayle agaynste the Carthaginens was thus determined, whiche hadde continued by the space of xxxii. yeres,

the Romaynes (who were nowe become famouse,) sente Legates to Ptolomeus kyng of Egypt, proserynge to ayde hym, for that Antiochus kyng of Syria, warred agaynste hym : bee thanked the Romaines for theyr gentlenesse: howe be it bee receyued no ayde of them, so that the battayle was all ready fynysched.

About the same time Hiero the mighty and puissant kyng of Sicilie, came to Rome, to beholde the Enterludes there, and distributed among the people of Rome, two hundred thousand bushels of wheat

Iud proffered
by the Ro-
mayne to
Ptolomeus.

Corne geuen
among the ro
mayne by
dure.

Lucius

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, & Fulvius Flaccus being Consuls (during whose raigne Hiero came to Rome).

Len. & ful.
Flac. Lou.

battayle was wayed against the L. Battale a -
gurians wythin Italy: and triumph
was had ouer them. At that time all
so, the Carthaginians attempted to
renue battall: and perswaded in like by the Car-
manner the Sardinians to rebell,
who shold haue bene subiect to the
Romaines, soz as muche as peace
was concluded betwene them & the
Romayns vpon the same condition.
Neverthelesse they sente theyr Am-
bassadoures to Rome, and confy-
med the peace againe. When Titus
Manlius Torquatus, and Caius At-
tilius Balbus were Consulles, the
Romaynes triumphed ouer the Sar-
dinians. Then the Romaynes con-
cluded peace wyth all natyons, so þ
nowthey had no maner batel in hand:
which thinge never happened vnto
them syce the firſte buildinge of the

Peace grau-
ted to the Car-
thaginians.

Ti. Man.

Tor. and Ca.

Atti. Balbus

Consul.

A triumph o-

uer the Sar-

citye of come, but at ony tyme oulper
 (whiche was) duringe the raigne of
 Numenius. When Lucius
 Posthumus Albinus, and Fulvius
 Cneus Centumalus were consules
 Lu. Postm.
 Tibi. & ful.
 Cne. Cen.
 Consuls.

The first tri-
 umphe over
 Illyrians.

Emilius con-
 sull.
 Italy trou-
 ded by the
 Frenchmen.

they waged battayl agaynst the Il-
 lyrians: and when they had take ma-
 ny cityes there, the kynges yelded
 them selues. And that was the fyfthe
 tryumphe that the romaynes ever
 had over the Illyrians. Durynge the
 tyme that Emilius was Consull,
 great armes of the Frenchmen wer-
 e come over the Alpes. Howe be it, all
 Italy stode together in the defensce
 of the romaynes. For as Fabius the
 Historian dooth report, (who was
 hymself present at that battayl,) there
 were eyght hundred thousand men
 in arraye so to haue fought that
 battayle. Neuerthelesse the Consull
 hym selfe ended that batayl with
 greate dexterite of fortune. He lew-
 in that battayle forty thousand en-
 emies:

uenties: and there was a tryumph
decreed vnto Cemillus. A felowe yeres ^{Cemill' tri-}
after, a battayl was fought against ^{warphed.}
the Frenchmen wythin Itaile, and
it was doone by Marcus Claudius
Marcellus, and Cneus Cornelius ^{Warreyle as}
Scipio, bcyngē then consulles. At ^{Frenchmen}
that same tyme, Marcellus hauyngē Mar. Clau.
wyth hym but a very smal troupe of ^{Mar. & Cne.}
horsemen, slewe the kyngē of the Consuls. ^{Corn. Sol.}
Frenchmen (called Viridomarus,) ^{kyngē of the}
wyth hys own hands. After he, and ^{Viridomar'}
his felowe consull, slewe greate ar- ^{Frenchmen}
myes of the Frenchmen. He conque ^{gain by Mar-}
red Millaine. He broughte an exca- ^{cellus.}
pyng great spoyle with him home to ^{Millain con-}
Rome, and in his triumphe he fassned ^{Marcell' tri-}
the spoyles whyche he had gotten of ^{umphed.}
the Frenche kinge, to a longe staves
ende, and so bare it vpon hys owne
shoulders. In the tyme that Mar- ^{Mar. Min. &}
cus Minutus, and Publius Coze- ^{Pub. Coze.}
lius were Consulles, warre was ^{Consuls.}
vaged soze agaynste the Illyrians, Istaniens. ^{War with §}

The Breuiary

soz that they had robbed and despoyled the shypes of the Romaynes, which serued them with grayn. And they were quyte subdued.

The second battayl of the Carthaginia-
gainst the Ro-
mains, in the
560. yeare af-
ter the citye
was buylt,
whych dured
by the space
of xvi. yeres.
Haguntum
assaulted by
Annibal.

Howe lothe
the Romaines
were to vse
force.

The selfe
same yeare, the Carthaginens wa-
ged theyr second battayl against the
Romaynes, by Annibal their cap-
taine, who attempted to assault Ha-
guntum a city of Spayn, whych was
in league and frenship wþryche the
Romaines. This Annibal was then
of the age of xx. yeres, and had in his
army a hundred and fifty thousand
horsemens, and twenty thousand foot-
men. The Romaines sent ambassa-
boures to him, to wyll him to cease
from battayle. But hee woulde not
speake with the Legates: wherþpon
the Romaynes sent likewise to Ca-
thage, desiring that commaundement
might be genen to Annibal, that he
shoulde no more warre vppon such
people as were frends and in leagu-
with the Romaynes. But they ha-

þren

th:nd answeres geuen them by the
Carthaginens. In the mean season
the Saguntines were famished,
whome Anniball (after he had gotte
the conquest ouer theym) afflyeted by Annibal.
wyth extreme punishments. Upon
this, Publius Cornelius Scipio, met
into Spayne wyth an army, and Ti-
berius Sempronius into Sicilie with
an other, warre was proclaymed a-
gainst the Carthaginens. Anniball
(leauinge his brother Asdruball in
Spayne,) hymselfe passed suer Py-
reneus, makinge his waye ouer the
Alpes: at whiche place as yet, no way
laye. It was reported that he had in Annibal's
army whiche he broughte wyth
him into Italy, lxxx. M. footemenne,
xx. M. horsemenne, and, xviii. Cle-
phantes. In this space, divers Ligu-
rianes and Frenchmen had associa-
ted themselves with Annibal. Sem-
pronius Gracchus assone as he un-
derstode that Annibal was come in-

The Bittuary

In Italy he conuayed his army out

Sicilio disc^o Arctimine south of Sicilie. Pub. Co;

met by In-Sicipo first encountered with Annib-

ibal; his men wer put to flight, & him

self returned wounded to his tentes.

Hepronius Gracchus in like maner

Empron^o fought with him at the riner Trebia

Gracch^o dys- and was discomfited. Wherupon do-

Triball. uers in Italy for fear yelded the sel-

ues to Annibal. And as he departed

thence to Thuscia, he met with Fla-

Flamin^o the minimus the Consull whom he slew.

Consul slayn There wer at that time. vrb. 99. Ro-

Maines slain. The residue fled. After

these things, M. Fab. Mar. was sent

by the Romaynes agaynst Annibal.

He by tracting the time and dalyng

broke the violence and force of Annib-

bal; and escenes finding oportunity,

set vpon him and gave him the ouer-

thowm. In the.cccc. and. xlyere after

Annibal sa- that the city of Rome was built, Lu-

slayned the o- cius Emilius, and Publius Teren-

M. Fa. mar. tius Warro, were sent agaist Annib-

bal,

ball, and succeeded Fabius, whiche
Fabius aduertised bothe the Con- Lu. Emilius
sules that they could not otherwise and Publ.
overcome Anniball (who was a hot Tert. Marro
Consuls.
and a hasty warryour,) but onylē
by deserryngē and prolongyngē the
battayle. Howe be it, Marro verē
rallye: contrary to the mynde of the
oþer Consull loyned the battayle,
and foughte at the Colone called
Canne in Apulia: Wheras both the
Consules were overcome by Anniball. Bothe the
Consuls over
come by Anniball.

a great parte of Anniball his armee
was wounded. But no battayle that The greatest
discomfiture
that ever the
Romains en-
dured by the
Carthaginians.
the Romaynes euer hadde wyrth the
Carthaginens, encouraged them so
muche as this.

For whyle there wer flat in that
battaille, Emilius Paulus then con-
sull, and twentye other of the oþer
of Consules and Pretours.

The grete
stoutnesse of
the romayns.

The bondmen
in Rome ma-
nument.

Annibal pro-
fesseþ the Ro-
maynes to re-
dame theyr
prysonners.
The grcate
stoutnesse of
the romayns.

of the **Senatores** ther wer taken and slayne. xx. noble men, to the nomber of thre hundred: soldioures to the nomber of xl. **M.** and lvi. **M.** and five hundred gentlemen besides. For al whych great mischaunce, there was not yet anye one among the Romaines whiche made anye mensyon of peace makinge with the Carttaginens. The bondmen in Rome were made free, and appoynted for soldioures: whyche thyng never happned erthe there. After that battaille, many cities in Italye whiche before were vnder the obeysaunce of the Romaines, fell from them to Anniball.

Then Annibal profered the Romaines that they shoulde redeame such soldioures of theyrs, as he had taken prysonners. To whome the Romaynes, and the **Senatores** aunswered that those wer not to be accompted as necessary citizens, whiche whe they were armid, woulde bee taken

prison-

prysoneers: vpon whiche aunswere,
 Anniball slew them all wyth sondre
 punishments, and sent home to Car-
 thage three bushels full of rynges,
 whiche he pluckte of from the handes
 of the Gentlemen and Senatoures,
 and souldiouris of the Romaynes.
 Asdrubal also his brother whom he
 leste behynde him in Spaine wyth a
 greate armye (to the ende he myghte
 brynge all that country in subiection
 to the Africanes,) sustainted an ouer-
 throwe by the two Scipios whiche
 were captaines of the Romaines, he
 lost in that battaile xxxv. M. men, of
 whiche the Romaynes toke prisone-
 ners, x. M. and slew xii. M. But the
 Cartaginens to strengthen hym
 agayn, sente him out of hand. xi. M.
 footemen, and. viii. M. horsemen, and
 xx. Elephants. In the. liii. yere after
 that Anniball invaded Italye, Mar-
 cus Cladius Marcellus then Con-
 sul fought against him with passing
 good

A passyng
 great mar-
 ther of the
 Romaynes.

Asdrubal o-
 uercom by the
 ii. Scipios.

and. xi. M.
 and. viii. M.
 and. xx. Ele-
 phants. Mar-
 cus Clau-
 dius Mar-
 cellus, Con-
 sul.

good fortune at Pola a city of Capua. Annibal had by this time gotten many cities ther fro the Romans in Apulia, Calabria, & among the Bracians. At that time, Phillip kyng of Phillip pro^r Macedonia by his Legates (whom he sent to ayde he sent to Annibal) profeted that he Anniball^s wold aid him against the Romans: Somaynes. Upon condition that after he had overcome the Romans, he myghte in like manner haue assistance of Annibal against the Grecians. But the Romaines by chance apprehended the Legates of king Phillip, and understood by them the whole matter. Where upon, they willed Marcus Valerius Leuinus to go into Macedonia: and Titus Manlius Torquatus then being Proconsul, into Hispania: for that province also through the alluring of Annibal, was fallen in four se from the Romans. And thus at one neare place, by the two^r time, fought the Romans in four daynes. In small places together. In Italy gainst

gainst Cannibal. In Spain he fought
 his brother Asdruball. In Hispania he
 against Philip in Maecdonia against
 the Scardians, and another Asdrubal
 at Carthaginum. This Asdrubal
 was taken by Marcus Manlius the
 Proconsul, who was sent into Bar-
 dinia against him. He also slew there
 11.000 of his enemies, and took a
 10.000 prisoners. This was
 Scardinia subdued by the Romans; Scardinia sub-
 due by the
 romanes.
 Asdrubal and those other prisoners
 with him to Rome. In this voyage,
 Philip was also overcome by Lepi-
 tus in Macedonia. And Asdrubal the
 secōd brother to Annibal, and Xago
 his third brother were by their brothe-
 rs overcome in Spain. In the tenth
 year after p. Annibal invaded Italy,
 at what time Pub. Sulla & Cne. P.
 brother consuls, Annibal approached with
 in 4. miles of the city of Rome: his
 horsemen were come to the very gates. Consuls.
 Pub. Sulla &
 Cne. P.
 But

The Breuyer

Wherwith so grete of the Consuls
hathe came against hym with
a great hoste, he retorne barkito Cam-
pania. Soone after, his brother Al-
Dunball clewe hathe the Societoes in

The ii. Octo-
ber. Soci-
etoes slayn by
AlDunball in
Spayne.

Spayne: whiche by the space of ma-
ny years hadde been conquerours
there. Nevertheless, their armes re-
mained whole. For why, they were
rather beguiled by traue, then van-
quished by manhode. At this tyme, a
great partie of Sicilie was recovered
by Marcellus the Consull: whiche
country the Afers began as than to
possesse: and from Siracusa the most
famous Citye therof, he broughte an
exceedinge greate spoyle to Rome.
Lentulus made league and ioyned
friendship with Philippus Macedo-
nie: and with divers other cityes in
Greece besides: & with Attalus kinge
of Asia. And by the way as he wents
marching toward Sicilie, he discom-
fyted and tooke prisoner Annones a
captayne

Friendship
townd wþth
Philip by
Lentulus.

captain of the Cartthaginens, at the Unnes taken prisoner.
city Agrigentum, together wyth the city it selfe: and sent him to Rome amonge those other prisoners. There were yelded vp vnto him. xi. cityes. He conquered. xxvi. other cytyes.

Thus when all Sicilie was recouered, and Macedonie in such sort shakē and quafide, hee returned to Rome wthy greate renowme. Afterwarde Anniball assaultinge Cneus Fulvius at bnywates beinge then in Italye, slue hym and viii. 90. men besides. In the meane space, Publius Cornelius Scipio sonne of Publius, was sent into Spayn: where (after that the two Scipios were slayne,) no capitaine of the Romanis was leste. He waged battaille there, beinge but of the age of. xxxiiii. yeres. One who of all the Romaynes that were eyther in his dayes or anye mendment of tyme sith, might worthely be adisudged the chiefest.

He

He leane Carthage in Spayn, where
 the Safficanes hadde all they; golde
 & siluer, and furniture for warre
 remayninge. Furthermore he sente
 to Rome, the mooste noble hostages
 whiche he had received of the Spant
 ardes. He tooke also prisoner, Mago
 Annibal his brother, and sent him to
 Rome with the rest. There was
 great myght demeaned at Rome af-
 ter these newes. Scipio restored to
 they; parentes, they; sonnes whom
 he had received for pledges before.
 Where vpon, in manner all the
 Spanyardes wthy out assente tooke
 part with Scipio agaist Anniball.
 After these thynges, he subdued and
 put to flight Asdruball Anniball his
 brother, and got ther a great spoyle.
 In this meane space, Quintus Fa-
 bius Marinus the Consull, (beynge
 as then in Italye) recovered Taren-
 tum, in whiche wer then remaining
 greate armes of Annibal; and there
 he

~~Abribal dis-~~
~~comfited.~~

Tarentum re-
soured.

he slewe also Carthalon capayne to
Anniball. He sold xxx thousand pris ^{Carthais}
soners, and deuided the spoyl among sayne
his sondiourers, and the mony whiche
he received for the men whyche hee
solde, he brought to the common trea-
sor of the Romaines. Then many ci-
ties of the Romaines whiche carthalo
had yelded them selues to Anniball,
did againe submite them selues to
Fabius Marimus. The yere following Scipio, by
ing, Scipio wroughte notable feates good successe
in Spain; there he (what through the
ayde of his brother Lucius Scipio, &
what throughe hys owne valiant-
nesse,) recovered xxx cities. Howbeit
they had euil successe in that battaile
which they fought in Italy. For why Cland. mar.
Clandius Marcellus being then con- consul Sayne.
sull) was slayne there by Anniball.
In the third yere after þ, Scipio wete
again into Spain, and atcheued won
þy things there. He vanquished the
kyng of Spayne in a great battal, The kyng of
Spayne dyed
and comfyted.

The Breuety

Asdrubal sent
for forthe of
Spayne.

Asdruball
Spayne.

and afterwarde concluded frendshyp
wyth him, wþouthoute requyzyng any
pledges of him after hee was subdu-
ed, wheras all others vsed after they
had vanquyght anye, to take pledges
of them whome they hadde so ouer-
come. Then Anniball fearynge that
he shold not be able anye longer to
detayne Spaine against Scipio, or to
wythstande hys fare, sente for hys
brother Asdruball wthall his army
from thence. And as Asdruball wold
haue passed that same way as Anniball
did forthe of Spayne into Italy
wardes, he fell into the embushmētes
whyche of set purpose were layd for
hym by Appius Claudius Nero, and
Marcus Liutus Salinator; at which
place mansly fightinge and defen-
dyng hym selfe, hee was slayne: and
hys great army whyche he had wþ
hym, was al together taken eyther
or slaine: and a greate quantitye
treasure was brought to Rome.

Aster

and whole thynges, Annibal began
cleare to despaire of the successe of
the battayl and courage abrewed &
grew to the Romaines. wheroppon
they sent for Publius Cornelius Scipio
for the of Spaine: who came to Rome
wyth greate glorie: when
Quintus Cecilius and Lucius Mal-
erius were consuls, all those cityes a-
monge the Brutians, whiche before
fell from the Romaines to Annibal,
yelded them selues again to the Ro-
maines. In the r. yere after that
Annibal had invaded Itale, Scipio
who had luckily artheued things in
Spayne: was created consul, and set
into Africke. This Scipio was ad-
judged to be inspired with some de-
vine spirite. In so much that menne
thought he had conuerence with the
celestiall powers. He foughte in Af-
ricke against Annon a captayne of
the Cartthaginens and lewo bys ar-
my. In the second battayl he toke his
odonon

G.i.

tentes,

The Breviaire.

gentes, and iiii. M. and. v. Soldiers,
and Alewri. M. He tooke Siphar the
king of Numide prisoner, who had
logned himselfe in ayde wyth the A-
pphar king fers; and invaded his tentes & sackte
et Annibale. them; and sent Siphar together with
et Scipio. the mooste noble men of Numide to
et Scipio. Kome and an infinite spoyl & whiche
thynges so sondes as it was understande,
all Italy wel nigh forsoke Annibal,
whome the Carthaginens wylded
Annibal wyl- to retourne and succoure Africke,
led to retourne led to retourne
home into A- whyche as then Scipio despoylede.
fricke.

Peace desi-
red by the
Carthagini-
ens.

Thus in the riche yere all Italy was
delivered from the terrorre of Anniball. The Legates of the Carthagi-
nens desired peace of Scipio: and by
him they were sente to Kome to the
Senate. Truce was made with the
duringe the space of xl. daies: butyll
suche tyme as they myght reparare to
Kome, and retourne from thence to
Carthage. In consideracyon iphere of,
they gaue the Romains xxx, thousand
poundes

permitted. And when they hadde ex-
plained their cause to the Senate, an-
swere was made to them, that according
inge to the advise of Scipio, peace
should be granted them, reseruing
the matter wholly to Scipio: by whis
it was granted vpon these condic-
ons. That they shoulde geue the Rom-
aines thre Cethousand pounds of sil-
ver and that they shoulde moreouery The condic-
casse to the Romaynes such p^tys with the Car-
soners as they had taken of the Carthaginians.
and such as were fled from the Ro-
maines to them.

While these thingys wet in talk,
Annibal as he retourned into Africa, gildes st. 20
ad 10 mil. 20
The leged 20
kevry 20
infesnged the league, so he and his
armye broughte divers thynges by the way as they wente, to take he th ball,
the peace concluded vpon, and as
remaynes. The Legates of the Car-
thaginians were apprehended by
the Romaynes: as they returnede
from Rome.

The Brevarie

¶ And they were by the commandement of Scipio straightway dismisse
againe. Not long after, Annibal him
selfe being sore wearied with those
contynall battales, desired peace
whiche when it came to bee treated
of, it was graunted vpon the same
conditions as it was before : and to
the precedent conditions of payment
of, v. M. poundes of siluer , was an-
nexed the penaltys of paymētē of 3.
C. M. poundes besides, so that neare
breche of league by him committed.

The conditio- The conditions displeased the Car-
n. Annibal to fighte it out. Warre was
one of the waged against the Carthaginians
peacemakers by Scipio , and Massinissa kyngē of
the Numidians, who hadde soyned
the Carthaginians, by whom he had
frendship with the Romaines, Annib-
al sent thare espies to the tentes of
Scipio: whiche when they were ap-
prehended by the Romaines, Scipio
commanded they shold be ledde a-

the Carthagi-
nians.

bouethrough the tentes, and that all
byss enemy shold be shewed them. Then
that they shuld be feareful, and
so difficult, to the end they myght re-
count to Anniball, what they hadde
seene amonge the romaynes. In the
meane tyme, preparatione of battaille
was made by the captaines on cche
partye, such as vniuersal man
coulde ewer remembret the lyke. At
whyche tyme bothe those expert men
of warre and valiaunt captains led
for the theyz armes into the field.

Syphax returned conqueror: and at
that tyme hadde he well nyghe taken Anniball gret
Anniball him selfe also: who at the
first eskapecd and fled wyth a greate
company of horsmen: but being pur- ly discouyced.
sued, they were all slaine, sauing xv. stand s great
only. And at the last, he fled but with overthow.
it. alone. There was founde in the
tentes of Anniball, xx. M. poundes of
siluer, and of golde eyghte hundred
thousand: of other stufte great Rose. Peace grau-
ted to the Carthaginens.

Octipio trifidus
phed and was
called **Serric-**
canus.

The second
battle w^t the Carthagi-
nians finished.

After that famous peace was concluded with the Carthaginians, Scipio returned to Rome, and, with great glory triumphed; and from

that tyme was he called Africunser.
Thus was the seconde battail with
the King of Aragon and his sonnes (in 1471)

the. xiiij. yere after the fiftyn and
xiij. syn **commencement** . xijij. y
ij. xij. xij. xij. **þerof** . xij. xij. xij.
xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij.
xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij.
Conduyt and triall to
xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij. xij.

18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

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ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

modestus augen H. et. secundum omnes testi
edictis edidit : allec illi in multis discolor
etiamq; s. dicitur esse una de quatuor fidei
etiamq; qualem iudicantur eam non sequitur
i. ex. quoniam omnia illa sunt credidit omni
eiusmodi tunc esse id. Quia est id in genere. quin
edicti non solum esse credidit. sed. quoniam illi
non solum esse credidit.

Cathedowrth booke of

The Philanthropy of Cæsar.



Then the battaille a-
gainst the Cartha-
gines: was fin-
ished either ended
battaille in spacedo-
ne against philip

• 1601 1501 1500 In his long life.

In the ~~cccc~~ and ~~li.~~ yere after þat bult
tinge of the Citye Titus Quintius
Flaminius was sent against þyng
þhillip, and hadde good successe. He
grauanted peace to þhillip vpon these
conditions: That he shuld not make
war vpon any of those cities whiche
were by þe Romains received vnder
protection: þe shuld moreover re-
store al such Romains as he had take
þisq; & such as had fled also fro
þe to him: & that he shuld kepe but
l. ships only; the residue of his flete
he shuld deliver vpon to the Romains.

四

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Furthermore, that he shold paye
by the space of xij. yeres, pay to the ro-
maynes. iiii. ij. pounds of siluer, and
deliuer him his sonne Demetrius
for a pledge, so þe þeþantance of þese
couenauntes. Titus Quinctius had
gled battel also agaynſt the Macedonians
gaynst the La monians, and vanquished their cap-
tedemonians.

Battayle a. **Mabides**: who submited hym
selfe to Quinctius upon what condi-
tions he would. And as he returned
thence homeward with great gloriy,
there were led before hys charyote,
the worthy hostages whiche he had
gotten, (that is to wete) Demetrius
sonne to king philip, and Atteneus

Mabides hys sonne: After that the
Warre in Syria. Macedonian battayle was firylded,
there ensued warre in Syria against
kyng Antiochus: During the tyme
that Publius Cornelius Scipio and

Pub. Corne. Marcus Attilius Glabrio were Con-
scipto, and M. Aetilius Suls. Amisbal toke part with Antio-
Glabrio Con chus, so þe kyng hys owne countys
suls.

soe feare leaste that bys remyngage of
battaile myght sem to haue bene a
breche of the league before made be-
twome bys country men and the Ro-
manes. Marcus Attilius Glabri
had good successe in Achaea: He in-
vaded and took the tentes of kyng
Antiochus by nyght, and put hym to
lyght: and for that Phillip ayded the
romaynes against Antiochus, he de-
livered unto him his sonne Demet-
rius. Inbetwene Lucius Cornelius Scipio
and Catus Lelius were consuls. Phillip.
Scipio who was also surnamed A-
fricanus was sente unto his brother
Lucius Cornelius Scipio, then con-
sull, to aide him against Antiochus:
Anibal who was wyth Antiochus
on bys syde, was dyscomfited in bat-
tel upon the sea. Afterwarde, Antio-
chus hymselfe was put to lyghte in
a very grete battaille, by Cornelius sea.
Scipio the Consul at Hierapolis Mag-
nesia a City of Asia. Eumenes king Attalus

*restored to his
father kyng
Phillip.*

*Anibal dis-
comfited in
battail on the*

*Antiochus
put to lyghte.*

The Breuiary

¶ AttaP his brother, who bullded Camenia in phrigia, asded y Romaines in y battall. Therewer slain in that battall on king Antiochus his side, l. 29. footemen, and. tll. 29. horsmen.

Antiochus de Then king Antiochus desired peace, craved peace.

Whyeh the Senate graunted hym the same conditions as they dyd forozie; (thoughe he was nowe over come:) which was that he shoulde withdraw forth of Europe and Asia, & medle no farther but wythin y precinct of Taurus: Moreouer y he shoulde geue to the Romaines x. x. talences, and. xxx. pledges for thalaturans of his promise. And finally that he shoulde deliuer Anniball to them, who had bene the only proree of y battall.

The libe^rty of the
Romaynes.

Then the Senate gaue to Camenia at those cities of Asia which Antiochus had lost in battel: and divers other cities were also graunted to y Rhodians for y they had affilied the Romaines against Antioch^s. Helpis the returne

to Motte, and with great glory fought
 with him, and obtained also a surname Scipio trium-
 phus, as his trophy which before he had, & was
 was, to be called Africani for the sub-^{called Africani}
 duey of Africa, like another brother which
 called African, for that he conquered
 Africa. Then for Posthumus Albinus
 and M. Scipio Philippus were Consuls.
 Now Gaius Julius triumphed over the S. Posthu-
 mius Albinus.
 Antolians, Africans, Antioch, was and Q. Mar-
 tius Philip-
 over come, (Numiball fearing least he pus Consuls
 should be delivered to the Romans).
 led to Prusias kynge of Bythinia at Numiball fled
 to Prusias
 whose hands he had required aid to kyng of Bi-
 thinia.
 by L. Quintus Flaminus. When he was
 born, when he saw there was no remedie
 but that he shoulde come into the
 landes of the Romaines he dranke Numiball poys-
 soned hym
 everyone, and so died: and, by ethbury sonned hym
 selfe.
 And at Lybissa, whiche is in the bor-
 ders of the Picomedes. There as
 Phillip died also: who had bothe
 warred against the Romaynes, and Phillip dyed.
 and syfted them also: against Antioch.
 Then

Whichis somis spetibus rebelleſ in
 Macedonie: where he had assembled
 a great army readye appoynted and
 furnished ſo: more: whome Cori-
 ny by Perſe² king of Itilia, aded againſt the R-
 maines: But the Romaines had no
 aliyg them, Cauilces king of Asia
 Aslaratcs king of Cappadocia. An-
 tochus kyng of Syria, Ptolomaeus
 king of Egypce: and Massilia kyng
 of Ipmidia. But Pzusas kyng of
 Bathinta, although he hadde ſpoſeſ
 the fther of Perſe, yet he dempaned
 hymſelf indifferently betwene both
 partes, helping neithir of the two.
 Publius Licinius: who was then
 the Consul, was deputed captayn in the
 vanquyſhed. Romaines ſide; and was vanquyſhed
 by the kinge, in a great battaile. Who
 would not the Romaines graunt the
 kinge peace when he deſired it (al-
 though they themſelves had ſouli-
 ned the ouerthoſme at his hande),
 but upon condition that he would
 ſubmit

submit him selfe unto al bis to the
Senate and the people of Rome. and
shortly after, Lucius & milius Paulus
the Consuls were sent against him,
and Gaius Annius the Procuror was
sent into Hispania against the Germans.
But Scipio was easely over come
in one battaile: and shortly after, rebat-
ted himselfe. His mother, his wyfe,
his two sonnes and his brother, were
taken prisoners by the Romaynes.
And thus wythin the space of three
daies, was that battaile ended. So
the Romaines knew that they shuld
have the upper hande over Gaius:
and therer that they had ioyned battaile
wyth him. Marcius Crassus the Con-
sul, fought with Perseus the fourth the Perses o-
nake of Adrebat and overcame him.
There were then faine on Perses:
his side xxvi. thousand. But hys whole
coupe of horse men remained safe
with the king. The Romaines lost in
that battaile aboue thre hundred soldiers.

L. Crassus
Paulus Con-
sul.

111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.

111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.

111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.
111. 111. 111.

The Brachia.

All the cityes of Macedonia wryt
the kyngis powre geuen unto them
relaes to the Romaines. Wher kyng
Iheron under Rose, y his friends ha
taken hym, gelyve him selfe to Iheron
his knyght, by whch he was enti
ted honordably, enot as a vanquished
man. For when the kyng wold haue
prostrate hym selfe at Paulus feete,
he did not onlly researe that he shalde
submit hym selfe, but placed hym in
chayrefast besidys hym. He graunted
y Macedonians and the Illixianes
they shuld from thence forwardde be
fre. And that they shalde be chargyd
with the payment but of thone mis
try of thos tributes and impostaions
whiche they were before assynd to
paye to theyr kynges. To the endes
michtie appeare, that the Romaines
myndes wryth wanted more for equitye (as was seyd)

The Romai
nes contented
myndes wryth
small lucre.

mightie appear, that the Romaines
wanted more for equitye (as was seyd)
so dauerice and desire of increasynge
woordes, paulp pronounced a great
semble of people, and at that tyme he
desire

Percus fel
ded hymself
to the Ro
maynes.

Notable cle
mency of E
milius.

desired thambassadores of sondry nations which were with him to arrayng sumptuous feast; affirming þt appertained to a man to shew him self not only victorious in battayle, but that it was also fitting for him to be neat and expert in feastringe and entertaining of straungers. Soner after, he recevued againe vnder obey- fance. i.e. cities of Episcus, whiche before had rebellid. He distributed þ spoyle among the souldours. Then returned he again to Rome, in a ship of king Persens, whiche was reported to be of a mervelous greatness; so þ as the report went, it had 5000 wees of oren. He triumphed royally, car- ried in a golden chariot with his sonnes standyng on eche side of him. Ther wer led before his chariot, the kings.iss. sons & Perses himself being of chage of cluyperes. Ther folowid lying in þ triumph Cap Anitius, who then also triumphed vnder þ Illirians, Gentius

Gentius and his brother, and his
sonnes, were led before his chayre.
There came to Rome kynges of the
of sondrye countreyes to beholde this

In what ad-
miracyon the
Romaines
were had of
strangars.

sight. Amonge whome wer Atalans
and Curnenes kynges of Asia, and
Prusias kyng of Bithinia, who were
received and entred by þ Romaines
very honorably: and through the per-
mission and sufferaunce of the Sena-
tore, the gistes and presents whiche
they brought with them, were set vp
in the Capitoll. And Prusias com-
ted his sonne Nicomedes to the go-
vernment and ordering of the Sena-
tors. In the yeare following, Lucius
Manlius fought a bataile in Spain,
wyth good successe. And after hym,
Marcellus the Consull hadde good
chance there also. Then was the
thirde bataile taken in hand against
the Cartaginians, in the yere when
the building of Rome, sixe hundred
and one; at which tyme Lucius Ap-

The syrve
battail agaynst
the Cartagi-
nians.

entred

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Hann Censorinus, and Marcus Manilius were Consuls: whiche in the li. yere after that the second battaile, against them was finished. The Consuls toke then their viage to iuade Carthage. Asdrubal a captain of the Cartaginiers was sente forthe against them, and Famea an other of theyr captaimes had the conductynge of the horsmen: At that time, Scipio who was neuewe to Scipio Africenus, was by the Romaynes deputed generall of the army. hym did al the army bothe reuerence and feare. For why, he was a captaine passing redy in battaile, and therwithal very ry^e cumspect. Through whose policies the Consuls atcheued many thinges very fortunately. And there was nothing that ether Asdrubal or Famea so much sought to avoid; as they did to fight against that wing of the Ro- maine armye where Scipio was. A^s ceasde boute this time, died Minissa, who

W.i. was

The Breuety

was in league wyth the Romaynes, after that he had liued. lxxxviii. yeres and lesse behinde him. clxxii. sonnes. Amonge whome, he appoynted Scipio, to distribute his kyngdome. Powre when as the name and renowme of Scipio wared famous, he was created Consul, being as yet but a yong man: and was sent forthe to assaulte Carthage as Carthage. He wan it and pluckte it downe to the ground. Suche spoyles as he founde there, (whiche the Cartaginens before time had gottē at the subuersion of divers Cities,) together wyth the monuments of sondry townes of Sicilie, he restored again to those cityes, from whence y said spoiles wer taken: Amōg which, every city knew such things as sometime had ben their owne. Thus was Carthage ouerthrown in the. vii. C.

Scipio merite yere after that it was first built. Scipio merited to haue the name which the yonger. his gransfather before him wan, inwhiche

(whiche was, for his balaunce and
prouerence to be called Africenus the
yonger.) In this meane space, one
surping falsly open him the name of
Phillip, attempted war against h: Ro-
mans in Macedonie: & gaue Publ: Junen-
cius pretor of Rome, the ouer-
thow, who was sent against hym: & discomfited.
made such slaughter of his men, that
skat he let one eskafe a litle of al hys
army. After him, N. Cecili: Metell: was
deputed captain, & sent forth a-
gainst this sall named Phillip. Who
when he had slain yr: d: sp: of his me,
recovered Macedonie, and toke prys-
sonner the sayde Phillippe. At this
tyme warre was also proclaimed a-
gainste Corinthus, the worthiest ci-
tye of all Greece, for that they had in-
furied the Legates of the Romans.
Mummius the Consull wan it, and
pluckte it downe to the ground. And
so were ther thre notable triumphes Corinthus o
overthow.
had together at one tyme at Rome. The trium-
phes at once
at Rome.

The Breuiary

The one by Scipio, sonth of Africke: before whose chariot Asdruball was led. An other, by Metellus sonthe of Macedonie, before whose charyotte Andriuscus was led, whiche was that false named and counterfaidt philip. The third triumph was by Pompeius over the Corinthians: before whome were caried the brasen en-singes, and painted tables, and other the ornaments of that moste famous city. There was yet againe another, who falsly named himselfe Perseus in Macedonie: affirminge that he was sonne to that other Perseus of whome we spake before: whē he had assembled an armye of bondmen, to the nomber of. xvii. M. men of armes
Perseus con-
quered by
Tremillus. he was conquered by Tremillus the Questor. At the same time, Metellus atcheued notable enterprizes in Hispania among the Spaniardes. Quintus Pompeius succeeded him there. And not long after, Quintus Cephi was

was also sent forth agaistre one Miriatus, which waged battail in Portugal Battaille in
tugale againste the Romaines. But Portugal by
Miriatus his men, dreadinge þ force
of the Romaines , slewe Miriatus:
which was he that had stirred vp the
Spaniards to warre against the Ro-
maines, by the space of xxxii. yeares.
This Miriatus was first a shepherd,
sonne after, he became a Captayne am-
onge robbers and theues: And at þ
laste, he stirred vp suche nations to
warre against the Romaines , that
he became to be called Protector
of Spaine against the Romaines.

Then they who slewe this Mi-
riatus, demaunded of Cepio the Consul
full, what reward they shoulde haue
for their fact. Who answered that it
never pleased the Romaines, to haue
any captaine slaine by his own soul-
doures. Then was Quintus Domi-
peius, who was also Consul, discom-
fited by the citezens of Numantia:

The Brevarie

whiche was the woxthiell Cittye of
Spain; and made with thē a reproch-
ful peace. After him Caius Hostilius

Mancinus the Consull, made againe
with the Pumantines, an infamous
league. But the Senate & people of
Rome, comaunded forthwith that þ
peace shalo be infringed, & that Man-
cinus shold be delivered to his ene-
mies, to thend they might wrike the
inury of the breche of peace on hym
who was þ autor of making þ same.

After this so great infamye, that the
people of Rome wer twise discosited
by the Pumantines, Publius Scipio
(who was also named Africarus,) was created Consul the second time:
and was sent to Pumatia: He by ex-
ercising and wel trading by the Ro-
maine Sholdioures rather then by
punishinge them , reformed theym
very wel, who through the guidinge
of euill captaines were now become
flouthfull and cowardly. Done after

P. Scipio
Consul.

he

he gotte manye cittyes in Spayne; of
whiche, some he wan in battayl; some
were yelde^d vp to hym. At lengthe,
after that he had of long time besye-
ged Pumantia, he famished it, and so
wan it. The residue of that prouince,
he receiued vnder protection. At that
time, Attalus king of Asia brother to
kyng Cumenes died, and made the
people of Rome his heire: And so by
Testament was Asia annexed to the
Empire of the Romaines. Not long
after, Decimus Junius Brutus, tri-
umphed with greate glorie ouer the
Calestanes and the Portugals: and
Publius Scipio Africarus had hys
seconde triumphe whiche was duet
the Pumantines in the. r. lxxiiij. yere af-
ter that he had firske triumphed ouer
Africke. In this meane space, Ari-
tonicus sonne to Cumenes whome
he begat vpon his concubine stirred
vp warre in Asia. That Cumenes
was brother to kyng Attalus.

Warre in As-
ia by Afric-
nicus.

¶. lxxiiij. There

There was sene against this Aristonicus, Publius Lucinius Crassus, who was aided of sondrye kinges. For whye; Ptolemedes kinge of Bythinia, Mithridates king of Pontus, (betwene whome and the Romaines was waged afterwardes most sharp and cruel warre), Ariarathes kynge of Cappadocia, and Pilemene king of Paphlagonia assilid the Romaines. Howe be it, Crassus was ouercome and slaine in that bataile. His head was stricken off and brought to Aristonicus: and his body was buried at Smirne. Afterward Perpemba Consull of Rome, (who succeeded Crassus) hearinge of the successe of the battaille, hasted towardes Asia: he banquished Aristonicus in battail and enforced him to flee to the citye Stratonice: where famishinge hym he caused hym to perde. This Aristonicus was thralled in prisons by the commandement of the Senate, for
1841

Crassus slayn.

**Aristonicus
banquished.**

that Perpenna coulde not tryumph he Perpennath
over him, because he dyed at Troye, Consul dyed.
by the waye as he retourned home
wardes. L. Cecilius Metellus & T. Quintius Flaminius Consuls.
Lucius Cecilius Metellus,
and Titus Quintius Flaminius being Consuls, Carthage was by the commandement of the Senate ree-
diced in Africke: (which doth yet to Carthage ree
this daye remaine) in the. xxi. yeare defyed.
after that it was ouerthowden by
Scipio. Whither wente dyuers Citi-
zens of Rome to dwell, In the. vi. E.
and. xxvii. yere after the buyldinge of
the city of Rome, Gaius Cassius Longi-
nus, and Sertus Domitius Cal-
vinus, were created Consuls. They
waged battayle agaynst the French Battayle a-
men, which inhabited on the farther syde, the
side of the Alpes: and agaynst the
moste noble citie of the Auernians:
and against Bituitus kyng there. A grete
Frenchmen.
They slew an infinite multitude of A grete
Frenchmen, last by p[er] river of Roane. the Roman
ne of frenche
There was broughte to Rome a
grete

great tresor of the very chaſns only, which wer gottē at the despoiling of þ frenchmen. Bituit² yeilded himſelf to Domiti², and was by him brought unto Rome; & with great glory both

M. Porcius Cato, and M. Marcius Consul. the Consuls triumphed. When Marc Porti² Cato, & Quint² Marti² Meriwer Consuls, which was in the vi.c. and xxxiii.yere after the buſtling of

Marbona in the city of Rome, Marbona in Fraunce, was inhabited and boord wyth people. Afterwarde when Luci² Metellus and Q. Mu-

L. Metellus and Q. Mumillius Scenius Scenius Consuls. tellus and Quintus Muttius Scenius Scenius were Consuls, they triumphed o-

ver a great part of Dalmatia, which is now called Dalmatia. In the vi.c. and xxxv.yere after the buſtlinge of

Caius Cato Consul. the citre of Rome, Caius Cato then

Consul, warred against the Scordis-
cians, wyth great reproache to hym.

The two Metelli tri- vumphed. When Caius Cecilius Metelli, and

Ca. Cecilius Cneus Carbo Mer Consuls, the two Metellus. & brothers Metelli triumphed both in

Lne. Carbo Censals. one day. The one ouer Thracia, and

the

the other ouer Sardinia. About that
tyme, newes came to Rome, that the ^{The Danes}
Danes and people of Norw^y were arriued in I-
arriued in Ital^y. When Publ^y Scipio
p^o Nasica and Lucius Calphurnius <sup>P. Scipio
Nasica, & L.</sup>
Bestia were Consuls, warre was ^{Calphurnius}
waged agaynst Jugurthe kyng^e of ^{Bestia Con-}
the Numidians, so that he had slain ^{sold.}

Adherbal and Hieimbal, Mⁱcipsa his
sonnes, and brothers to Jugurthe,
whyche were eache of them kynges ^{war agaynst}
and frendes to the Romans. There Jugurth
was sent agaynst him, Calphurnius
Bestia the Consull: who beinge cor-
rupted wyth money whiche the kyng
gave hym, concluded a dyf^oworshyp-
full peace wyth hym: whiche was by
the Senate so the wyth insynged a-
gayne. In the yeare folowyng, L^uc^u
tius Albinus Posthumius was also
sent agaynst Jugurth: who soughe
likewyse agaynst the Numidians
with greate dishonoure, committing
the battaille to his brothers guiding.

Then

The Brevisy

Q. Cætlius
Cætlius
Consul.

Jugurth dis-
comfited.

Jugurth and
Bocchus van-
quished.

Jugurth ta-
ken.

Then thridlye there was deputed to
go against him, Quintus Cætlius
Metellus the Consul, who reformed
the armye with greate sobrietye and
wisdom; vsing no manner of rigour
or crulty to any man: but by lenitie
reduced them to the valiant courage
of the Romayns. He discomfited Ju-
gurth in sondrye battales: He slewe
and tooke all his Elephantes: and
when he was now at the very poynt
to haue finished hys battayls, Caius
Marius succeeded him, and ouercame
bothe Jugurthe, and also Bocchus
kyng of Mauritania, who assilled Ju-
gurth. He wan sondry towns in Mu-
ritania, and so finisched hee those bat-
tayles: Then Jugurth was taken by
Lucius Sylla lieutenant general
of the army: a man of greate pro-
esse andoute courage, to whome
Bocchus deliuered Jugurth: whose
part before he had taken agaynst the
Romaynes. At this tyme thesse try-
nmpbes

umpbes were had at Rome. One, by Marcus Junius who vanquished the Danes in Fraunce. An other, by Minutius Rufus, who ouercame the Scordiscians and Triballias in Ma-

cedonie. And an other by Heruilius Cepio, who subdued the Portugales

in Spayn: and two other triumphes whiche were gotten ouer Jugurth. The one by Metellus, and the other by Marius. But Jugurthe with hys two sonnes was led prysoner before the charyot of Marius settred in chains: and within a while after, he was by the comandement of þ Consuls thralled in pryson.

Jugurth
entralled in
pryson.

¶(.)D

¶The

The fyfthe booke of
the Historie of Catoopias.



M. Manlius
and Q. Cetius
two Consuls.

¶ y meane while
that battaille was
waged in Numi-
dia agaynst Iu-
gurth the Romaine
Consuls Marcus
Manlius and Quintus Cepio were
overcome by the Danes, the Almat-
nes, the Swyssers, and Ambroves:
whiche (were people of Germanye,
and Fraunce.) They had thys ouer-
throw fass besidys the riner of Roan:
whcre was made so greate slau-
ter of them, that there escaped skant
one alway a line. And well nigh they
had loste at that time, theyr tentes
and the most parte of theyr armye.

¶ Here vpon, so greate feare inuaded
the Romaines, as vnneath they su-
stained the like whylest Anniball li-
ued,

ued, and the Carthaginian battayle
yet endured : (doubtyng not a lyt-
tle, leaste the Frenche men shoulde
agayne haue gotten the Citeye of
Rome).

Whare vpon, Marus after that Marus al-
be hadde gotte the victo:ye ouer Ju-
gurthe, was created Consull the se-
conde tyme, and appoynted to goo
forthe to battayl agaynst the Danes
and Almaynes : And for that this
battayle with the dayes contynued
still, he was made Consul the thirde
and fourthe time also. But in the
fourthe yeare of his Consulshyppe,
Quintus Luctatius Catulus was
deputed to be his colleague. Whare
vpon, he tooke battayle wyth the
Danes : and in two battayles he
slue two hundred thousande of The Danes
hys ennemyes. He tooke fentre skore ^{greatly dis-}
thousande prsonners: and their cap-
tayne Thentobodus wyth them pr-
sonners.

The Breuiary

For wypche facts, he was in hys absence, made Consul the fifth time. In this while, the Danes and Almaines of whome there remayned as yet great store in those parties, wer passed ouer into Italy: with whom Gaius Marius, and Quintus Catulus encountered agayne: but the matter fell so the more luckily on Catulus his side. For in that battayle whiche Marius and Catulus fought ioyntly together, there were slayne of they aduersaries, (what in fighte, & what as they fled,) to the noumber of a C: and xl. M. men. And there wer taken prisonners lxxiij. besides. And of the Romayne souldioures, were slain of eyther army, no mo but ccc. men only. There were won in that battayle from the Danes xxxiii. auncients: of whiche Marius hys hoste wan two, and Catulus hys armie. xxxi. Thus was that battayle finished, and a trumph graunted too eyther of the

The battayle
wyth the
Danes and
Almaines fin-
ished.
Bothe the
Consuls try-
umphed.

Consuls.

Consuls. When **Septimus Julius Cesar** and **Lentius Martius Philippus** were Consuls, in the vi. C.l. and ry. **Indis** **Cesar, and L.** **Mart'Phi-** **lippus Con-** **suls.**
 were after that the citye was built, & that now all other battayles were al most fully ended, the Picentines, the Scythians, and the Pelignians began a greuous battaile in Italy: who **I** greuous battayl in I-
 when of longe time they had beeene subject, and under the obeytaunce of the Romaynes, they began nowe to clayne equall and like libertye with the Romaynes them selues. Thys was a very daungerous battaile.
In it Publius Rutilius the Consull **P. Rutilius,** **Cato a worthy yong man and Porti'** **and Porti'** **Cato Consul** **and Cepio** **slayne.**
Cato the other consul were slayne also: Captaines agaynste the Romaines on the Picentines and Scythians side, wer **Titus Aletius**, **Hieras Asinius**, **Titus Herennius**, and **Aulus Cluentius**; And **Catus Marius** on the behalfe of the Romas, **Marius vi.** **times Consul** **us, sough against them with erre a robe.**

J.i. **Ding**

The Brevarie

ving prosperous fortune. Marius had now bene. vi. times Consull. There was sent with him also Cne^o Pöperⁱ But especially among other, L. Cornelius Sylla brought at y^e time notable seats: Among which his famous gests, this is one worthy to be had in memory: y^e he discomfited in such^e sort y^e army of Cluentiⁱ which was very populous, y^e of his own men, he lost not one. This war continued by y^e space of. 4. yeres, not without great damage and losse to either party. At last, it was finished in the. 5. yeare after it

L. Cornelius was first cōmenced, by L. Cornelius
Sylla Con-
sul.
Sylla then Consul: who in the same
battail, worthelpe behaued hymselfe
sondrye wayes, when as yet he was
but pretor. In the. vi. C. and. xlii. yere
Rome.

The fyrt ci-
vil battayl at after the buildinge of the city, began
Rome.

Battayle a-
gainst Mithridates. The occasion of
the battaille proceeded of Caius
Marius

Spqr? who had ben. Oct. Consul. Marius can
 g'd when Sylla (who was now Cn. Civil warreat
 sul,) was sent forth to war agaynt Rome vpon
 Spithidates, (who had alredy gotten Indignation
 Asia & Africa,) & stayed his army for la was prefer
 a while in Capania, Spqr? (to thens red to fight.
 the mem'ry of þ battle whch before battal against
 Sylla and he waged soone in Italy,
 myght be extinguisched and decaye,) made laboure to the
 Senate that he
 might himself alone haue þ ordering
 and dispossessing of that battall so at
 tempted against Spithidates. At her
 vpon Sylla conceyving displeasure,
 retourned againe backe to the Citye
 withall his army, and fought there
 against Marius and Sulpitius. Hym
 selfe firme entred the citye of Rome, Sulpitius
 and fewe therre Sulpitius! and so w^t cu^s put to
 Marius to le thence. And so w^t he flyghte.
 had appointed Cneus Octavius and
 Luctas Cornelius Cinna to be Con^{us}. & L. Coz
 suls for the yeare following, he tolke Cornelius Cinna
 his iourney towarde Adui. (11. 1790)

corollis v. 13
 to question, 11
 amissio, 12

Sulpitius
 slayn, & Mar
 and fewe therre Sulpitius!

flyghte.

Cne. Octavius
 & L. Coz
 suls.

The Brewhiry

From Mithridates kyngge of Pontus,
wher he had
goten nowe bothe Armenia the
lesse, and at the sea called Ponticum
in compasse, and Bosphorus also.
This Mithridates woulde firsche haue
the mynre dauen Picomedes forth of Bythinia,
who was frende to the Romaines:
And vpon that, gaue the Romaynes
to understand that he woulde make
warre vpon the sayd Picomedes, so
that he had sondry wayes endoma-
ged him. To whiche the Senate made
answer, that if it wer so that he war-
red against Picomedes, he shoulde al-
so feele the force of the Romaynes.
Wherupon Mithridates being mo-
ued with anger, shortly invaded

all Cappadocia, and expulsed from
thence, king Ariobarzanes, who was
friend to the Romaines. Done after,
he set vpon Bythinia and Paphla-
gontis, and exiled thence Ptolemey
and Picomedes who were kynges
there, and likewise frends to the Ro-
maines.

of Europeans.

Fol. 1

whilens. From thence he went to E-
pheesus, and sent letters through all
Asia, that where so ever any citizens
of Rome might be found, they shold
be all slaine forthe of hande. In the
mean space Athenes a city of Attala-
was yelde up to Spithridates by the
TREASURER
and custo-
dians had
bed to mischi-
valles.

Arius an Athenian. For so,

thidates had all ready sent Archelaus
his captain with a C. and xx. viii.
boylmen and foemen to ouer runne
and bringe all Grece in subiectyon.

Sylla besieged Archelaus at Pitane,
not far from Athens, and wonne the
city. Afterwarde, he tolde battayle
with Archelaus: in whiche he discom-

fited him in suche sorte, that of hym
C. and xx. viii. men, slant. i. were leste
a llas with Archelaus: and of so gyl-
bis at myre, were slaine but xxxi. pcc.
sons onlye. When Spithridates had

bindest rading of ryght chance of bat-
talle, forth of hand, he sent to Archelaus
xxv. vii. well appoynted menne,
SNA

I. iii. whom

The Breviary

In hōuse he chose as chesell thenghe
out all Asia. Against whō, will son-
ght again. And in the first battayl he
slue, rr. 39. of his enemies, and Dio-

Diogenes dr. genas also, Archelaus his sonne. In
Archelaus hōu. the seconde battayle, all the wholc
force and power of Mithridates was
empte discomfited. Archelaus himself

Archelaus
narrowly es-
capēd.

was constrainyd to flye, and to hyde
hymself naked in the fennes and
marþhes by the space of thre dages,

Mithridates
desired peace.

When Mithridates hearde these ty-
nges, he began to treat wþt Sylla.
In this while also Sylla

had partly subdued in battayle, and
partly peccued againe vnder obey-
launce, the Dardanians, the Scori-
discians, the Sclavonians, and the
Moesians. But when the Legates
were come from Mithridates to him
whiche desired peace, Sylla answe-
red that he would not graunt peace
in anye wþse, unlesse the kyng wþl
departe thence to his owne country,
and amicul.

and yeide uppe suche prouinces as he no[n]e deteyned there. Neuerthelesse, at lengthe bothe the partyes them selues came to talk, and peace was concluded betwene theym.

Peace concluded betwene Mithridates and the Romaynes.

For Silla feared leaste that if he shoulde retourne to represse the civil warres at Rome, he shoulde also stande in desperdye of inuasion, at hys backe by Mithridates.

For durynge thys whyle that Silla warred vpon Mithridates in Asia and Achaia, Marius (whome Silla hadde before constrainyd to flee the citye,) and Cinna one of the Consuls, renewed battaille in Itallye, and entryng into the city of Rome, they slewe the mooste noble menne of the Senate and Consuls: and manye they banished. They despoyled Silla hys house, and draue hys wyfe and hys sonnes, to sye foorth of the Citye.

Marius his great crueltie.

III.

**Al
lyg**

The Brizary

All the residue of the Senate, leauing the city of their own accord, fled to Sylla into Grece: and besoughte him, that he woulde without farther

Sylla retorne
ned to partie
things in Ita-
ly, du-
yng
whyche tyme
marius dyed.
delaye succoure his countrey. Sylla therfore forthwith transposed his ar-
my from thence into Italy; minding
to wage a civil battaile against Pop-
bane and Scipio the Consuls. He

Marbane and
Scipio Con-
suls.

soughthe the first battaile with Pop-
bane not farre from Capua, where
he slew vii. thousand of Popbanis
army: and tooke vi. M. prisonners: and
lost of his owne men, to the number
of a. C. and xxxii. scouldyours. From
thence he turned his armie agaynt
Scipio: and oþer they cam to han-
dye gripes, all Scipio his armie yet-
ted them selues to Sylla without a
ny bloudshed. Then were the Con-
suls chaunged at Rome: and Marban
be Consuls.

Marius, and
Papirius Car-
bo Consuls. Sonne to that other Papirius, (who was
causer of this civil warre) and Papir-
ius Carbo were made Consuls.

Sylla

Sylla foughte againste Marcius the younger; and slew. r. b. sp. of his men, and lost. cccc. of his own. Soon after, he entred the city: and pursuing y^eg Marcius unto Preneste, besieged him there, and slew him. He had agayne Marcius the another battaile with Lamponius & younger Claya. Catinates, which were captains in Marcius his side, at Collina gate. There were by reporte assembled in that battaile against Sylla. lxxii. sp. of whiche. r. b. sp. yeldeid them selues to Sylla. Therellou what in fight, what in their tents, and as they fled, were all slaine, through the infallible haillness of the conquerors. In like manner Cneus Carbo the other Consol fled from Albinus into Sylla's Consul. Cne. Carbo
dise: where he was slaine by Pompeius: whiche Pompeius beinge al then but of the age of xx. yeres, Sylla laſt, that he apperceiued hys prouide and hys courage, deputed to be lieutenante ouer his garrifon, to the
20. III. D.

The Bruuary

the ende he shold he had in ellisima
Suffice paci- tyon next after hymself. Thus when
tyed.

Carbo was slayn, Pompeius appreas-
ed Sicilie, and departing frō thense
towardeſ Africke, he slewe Domiti-
us a captayne of Marius hys syde,
and Hiarbas kyng of Mauritanie
who ayded Domitius. After theſeſ

Sylla trium- phed cver thynges, Sylla trſumphed ouer Mu-
thidates thridates iwyth great glorie. Cneus
Pompeius alſo (whiche was never
erſt graunted to anye Romainyн,) be-
yngge but xxxiiii. yeres of age, trium-
phed ouer Africke. Thus were fu-
myshed two moche deadly battayles;
the Italian battayl: (whiche was al-
ſo called the war betwene conſeſ-
ſates and allies,) and the ciuyl war.
Both whiche, enduréd by the ſpace of
x. yeres, whiche battayles conſumed
aboue an. C. and I. M. ſouldaunders,
xxiiii. Consuls, viii. Pretores, vi. Qdū-
les, and wel nyghe, C. C. C. deputacion
besides.

The

The syxthe booke of

the Breuiary of Eutropius.



When Marcus Emilius Lepidus, and Quintus Catulus were Consuls, and Sylla had now appeased and settled in order the mean publique battales agayn a frende one in Spaine; An other in Hispania philia and Cilicia. The third in Macedonie; The fourthe in Asia. Four battell in sondry places at one tyme agayn the romane
armies; continuing onely his drayng
euillur.

1507
The Breuitay

Domitius
slayne.

Pompeius
sente to syde
Metellus a-
gainst Herco-
nus.

Quintus
Metellus
slayne by his
owne sould-
oures.

Quintus Cecilius Metellus, sonne
of that Metellus which subdued King
Jugurth, and Domitius the pretor
were sent forthe captaines agaynst
him. Domitius was slayne by Hy-
ruleius captain of Herconius his herte.
Metellus fought with Herconius
self with greate uncertaintye of
fortune. But at lengthe when the Ro-
mans sawe that Metellus was over-
matched in battayle by Herconius,
they sent Cneus Pompeius also into
Spanie: and so Herconius fought a-
gainste bothe those captaines of his
aduersaries with greate varietye of
fortune. But at latte, in the ryghte
yere after that the battaille was first
begun, Herconius was slayne by his
owne souldoures, and so that battaille
was finished by Cneus Pompeius
(who was as yet but a yong man) and
Quintus Metellus plus. And well
nigh all Spanie submitted them selfes
to the Romanes at that tyme.

Appius

Appius Claudius after that his Consulship was expired, was sente into Macedonia. He sustaine but easye battailes againste divers whiche inhabited Thracia; and there fellenge sick, dyed. There was sente to succede him, Cneus Heribonius Curio, so soone as he had likewise foughshed his Consulship. He subdued the Dacianes, and passed forwarde till he came to the riuere Danubius, and merited a triumphe: and within iii. yeres he finished his battailes. Then was Publius Servilius sente into Cilicia and Pamphyllia. This Servilius (taking him for a Consul) was a passing stout and valiant man. He subdued Cilicia. He assaulted & won the worthiest cities of Lycia: among which, these were some, Phaselides, Olympos, and Coritu. And bythin a while after, he gane the assault to Isauras an other citye, and enforced it to yield, and within iii. yeres space.

he

The Breuerian

He fynched thys battayle. He was
¶. Mervili² the syrte Romayne that vnde shye
the syrte Ro waga to Laurus. When he retorne
made any vi- ned thence, he tryumphed, and mer-
age to Laur² red the name to be talled glauricus.

Aboute the same tyme, was Catulus
Mervili² try- numped, and Cosconius also sente into Illitia, he
was called I the Consuls steade. He broughte in
subiectyon a greate part of Hclauo-
nia. He wanne Salone, and when he
hadde fynched thy battayle, he re-
tourned to Rome after that he had
beene absent thence, by the space of
two yeres. At the same tyme, the

¶. Emilius Consull Marcus Emilius Lepidus,
Lepidus Con sul. who was colleague to Catulus, wold
Civyl warre have commenced a civyl war. Howe-
pretended a- be it that vponre was appeased a-
gayne wythin one sommers space.

Thus were. iii. sondrye tryumphes
had at Rome together at one tyme.
Four trium- phes at Rome The one by Metellus ouer Spayn,
together. the other by Pompeius, (that wan-
nes seconde triumphe) ouer Spayn
also.

also. The thrid by Curio, ouer Mace-
donie. The fourthe and last, by Cere-
nilius ouer the Isaurians. In the
sixe hundreth threë skoze and sixtene
were after the building of the city of
Rome, Lucius Licinius Lucullus, L. Licinius
and Marcus Aurelius Cotta beynge ^{M. Aurelii} Consuls,
Pisomedes king of Bithi- ^{Cotta Cons-}
nia died: and appoynted by his testa-
ment Romaines to be his heires.

About this time Mithridates (infrin-
ging the league before made,) wold
haue again invaded Asia & Bithinia, War remay-
but the Consuls wer soothwith sent ^{by Mi. hys}
against hym, & of long time they expe-
rimeted uncertain fortune in battell.

Mithridates ouercam Cotta in fight
Chalcedon, & forced hym y city, wher ^{Cotta the Con-}
he besieged hym. But when Mithri-
dates remoued hys power fro thence
towardes Cizicus; (thinkynge that
if he hadde ones gotten Cizicus he
micht easly innade al Asia,) Lucullus
the other Consul encontred with hym.

And

The Breuiary

And whilste that Mithridates layd
to lay siege to Cizicus, Lucullus had
environed him behinde: and so kee-
pynge him from comminge by bres-
tails, vanquished him in sondry batta-
illes. At that time he escaped and
~~Mithridates~~ fled to Byzantia: (which is now cal-
discomyted. Ied Constantinople,) his capaynes
were discomfited in battail vpon the
sea. Thus in one winter and a sum-
mer space, Lucullus felw on the kin-
ges side, wel nyghe an. C. M. viii.
In the. De. Ixviii. yeare after þe buil-
dinge of the citye of Rome, Marcus
Licinius Lucullus, who was colyn-
germayne to that Lucullus whiche
warred agaynste Mithridates, was
deputed to haue the gouernment of
Macedonie. At thys time sodainly in
Italy a fleshe battaile was begon.
Battaile a For whyp. Ixviii. of those which were
fresch in Italy accusonked to play at wepons, (cal-
led Gladiatores) brake forthe of the
scholes at Capua, and made to them
selues

selues, Spartacus, Chalpus & De-
nomannus. And as they roued throu-
ghe Italy, they commenced battayle
there no lesse daungerous then was
that other whyche before Anniball
waged there. For when they had dis-
comfited divers Romaine captaines,
and the two Cōsuls also, they assen-
bled an army well nigh of 1c. 99 men
wel appoynted. How be it, they wer
overcome in Apulia, by Marcus Li-
cintus Crassus the Proconsull. And
so after sondrye calamities sustaine
in Italye, this battayle was fuyshed
in the thirde yeare after that it was
first begon. In the yere after that the
city was built. vi. C. lxxxi. there were
but only two great battayles waged
within the Romaine Empire, (that is. Two battles
to say) the battail against Mithrida, gainst the Bo-
tes, and the battaille against the Ma-^{mains throu-}
cedians, both which battails the two
Lucullies, (which is to iust) Lucius
Lucullus, & Marcus Lucullus sought.

The Bruuiary

For Lucius Lencillus after he had finished the battail at Cizie, in which he ouercame Mithridates; and after the other battaile vpon the sea, in whiche he vanquished the captaines of Mithridates, he pursued Mithridates hymselfe. And when he hadde recovered Paphlagonia and Bithinia, he invaded Mithridates owne kingdome. He wan there Sinopes and Amisus, two of the mooste noble cityes of Pontus.

In the second battaile whiche was waged at the citye Cabira, Mithridates hadde prouided xxx. m. menne, whome he did chuse and picke sorthe through all hys kingdome, whiche when they were vanquished by v. x. of the Romaynes, Mithridates fled and hys tentes were sackt. The leste Armenia likewise, whiche he hadde gotten, was recovered agayne from hym. But Mithridates after he was thus fled, was received by Tigranes kyng

Chyrt 29.
banquished
by. v. x. Ro
maynes.

Mithridates
fled.

Armenia re-
covered.

kyng of Armenia, who raigned at those dayes in great renowme. This Tigranes oft times had subdued the Persians. He wanne Mesopotamia, Siria, and a piece of Phenicia.

Mithridates
succoured by
kyng Tigranes.

Sone after, Lucull⁹ required him to deliuer his ennemy, whom he had put to slyght. Whiche request when he wistode and denied the deliuer ryng of Mithridates, Lucullus forthe with invaded kyng Tigranes lys realme, and wanne there Tigranes certa the chieffest citye of Armenia, and hausinge but xviii. m. souldours to ayde hym, he gaue king Tigranes a passinge great ouerthrow, whiche Tigranes came againste hym byth vi. m. men on barbed horsees, and an hundred thousande Archers, besides other menne of armes. He slewe the ³ great ouer greater parte of the Armenians, and Tigranes, remouyng from thence to Pisibis, tooke that Citye also, and the kynges brother in it.

L. 11.

But

The Breuiary

But they whome Lucullus had left behinde in Pontus with parte of hys armye, to the ende that they shoulde keepe vnder to the behoufe of the Romaynes suche people as he hadde all ready subdued there (demeanyng them selues very rechlesly, and with
Battayle re-
nued by Mi-
thridates.
great cruelty) gave oportunity to Mi-
thridates to inuade Ponens againe: and so battayle was renued there a
freshe. Ther was one sent to succede
Lucullus who after that he had won
Nissibis, made preparatyon for hys
viage againste the Persians. The o-
ther Lucullus who had the gouern-
mente of Macedonie, was the syrste
Romain that waged battail against
Lucullus the the Bellians: whome he ouercame
fyrst Romain in a greate battaille vpon the hyll Es-
vatter against mis. He wa also Uscudama: a towne
the Bellians which the Bellians did inhabite the
selfe same daye, that he gaue the as-
sault to it. He toke in like maner the
city Cabiles, and marched still forthe

til

till he came to the riuers Danubius.

Aster that he truaded divers cityes
whiche were syluate vpon the Sea
coast of Pontus. There he destroyed
Tabiles take
Both the Lu
cullies trium
phed.

Appallonia, and wan Calatis, Par,
tenopolis, Tomos, Histrus, and all
Buzia. And when those battailes wer
finished, he retourned to Rome wher
Battayle in
Creese.

either of them triumphed. But yet y
Lucullus who had waged battail a
gainst Mithridates, triumphed wyth
greater glorie, for that he retourned
conqueror of such ample kingdoms.

After the battayle was fynished in
Macedonie, the battayle agaynst Mi
thridates as yet endured: which bat
taiyl Mithridates renued, assembling
together all the power and force of
men he coulde make after that Lu
cullus was nowe departed backe. A
bout this time began there also bat
tayle in Creete, Cecilius Metellus
was sente thyfher, who after that he
had fought great battailes ther, with

The Breuiary

Crete won
by Mecellus,
and he called
Creticus.

Libia annexed
to the Roman
emperore
by Appio.

Battaille a-
gainst the pi-
rates commit-
ted to Cneus
Pompeius.

In the space of iii. yeares he wan the whol prauince, and for this fact was called **Creticus**. He triumphed ouer that Ilande. At this time also, Libia was by the request of Appio kynghe there of, annexed to the Empire of the Romaines. In which prouince, these were the noblest Cities, Beronice, Ptoloneais, and Cyrene. Whyle these thynges were in hand, Pirates began to annoy the passengers throughe those parties by sea. So that the Romaines who hadde subdued well nyghe all the whole worlde, wanted now nothing, sauing that they hadde not now safe course and recourse by the seas, where vpon that vyage against those pirates, was commytted to Cneus Pompeius, who wþin a few monethes space, fntished it with great celerity, and no leße dexterite of fortune.

Not long after, the same Pompeius was also desygned to go agaynste Mithridates.

Mithridates, and Tigranes whyche
 viage when he had taken in hand, he
 overcame Mithridates in battayl by
 night in Armenia the lesse, & sackte
 his tentes. He lewe there xl. y. of
 the kinges armes, and lost of his own
 hoste, but xx. menne, and two of his
 captaines. After this euyll successe,
 Mithridates fled being accompanied
 but wyth his wyfe & ii. other to wait
 upon them, and esstones in a tumult
 whyche fell amonge his soldoures
 through the procuremencie of his sonne
 Pharnaces, he was foised to deathe,
 whiche he executed on hym selfe by
 drinckinge of poyson. This ende had
 Mithridates: he died at Bosphorus,
 a manne verye pollische, and wylde
 wyth all. He raignued lx. yeres, he ly
 ued thre Score and twelue yeres. He
 warred agaynste the Romaynes by
 the space of forty yeres. Then Pothi
 peius adressed hys battaille agaynste
 Tigranes, who yeldid hym selfe, pursued,

Mithridates
 overcame in
 battayl by
 nyghe.

Mithridates
 fled.

Mithridates
 poysoned hym
 self.

Mithridates
 hys age and
 tyme of hys
 raigne.

Tigranes
 pursued.

The Breuidary

Tigranes
submytted
hys selfe.

The worthi-
nesse of Pom-
petus.

War against
the Albanes.
Drodes king
of thAlbanes
ouercome.

Arthaces
kyng of Ibe-
ria vanquished

And so soone as he was entred within Pompeius hys tentes, whiche were pitched.xvi.myles dystante from Artarata, he fell prostrate at Pompeius hys fete, and deliuered vp his crown into the handes of Pompeius : but Pompeius reposeth it again upon his head, and entreated hym verye worshipfully. Neuertheles, he depryued him of a portion of his kingdome, and asselid hym to pay a great summe of mony besides. There was taken fro him Siria, Phenices, and Sophenes and he was asselid to paye.vi.¶.ta-lents of siluer, so that he warred agaynst the Romaines without cause. Not long after, Pompeius also made warre vpon the Albanes, and ouercame Drodes kinge of the Albanes, in thre sondry battails. But at last, beinge requested by letters and presents, he bothe pardoned hym, and graunted hym peace. He ouercame in lyke manner Arthaces kyng of Iberia

Iberia in sight, and at last, receyued
him vnder allegiance. He gaue Armenia ge-
menia the lesse, to Delotarus kyng uen to Dcio-
of Galacia, soz that he had aided hym
in battaile agaistre Mithridates. He ^{Italus and}
restored Paphlagonia to Attal^P, and ^{Pilemene}
pilemene. He deputed Aristarchus ^{restored to}
kyng ouer Colchos. Sone after, he o- domes.
uercams the Iturians and Arabias.

And when he cam into Siria, he en-
franchised Seleucia, a citye situate ^{Seleucia in-}
neare to Antioche, soz that they dyd ^{franchysed.}
not ayd, ne succour king Tigranes.
He redelivered to the Antiochiane,
their pledges whiche they gaue to
hym. He gaue the Daphuenses a per-
cell of lande, for the enlargemente of
theyr groves or copies, for that hee
was delighted with the pleasure
site of that place , and the greate
plentye of waters whiche abounded ^{ground given}
there.) From thence, he passed for the ^{to the Daph-}
takyng his waye towardes Iudea.
And in the thyrd moneth after bys
arriuyng

arrivinge there, he wan Jerusalem
the chiese citye of that countrey. He
flew there. iii. M. Jewes, the residue
he receyued vnder allegeaunce.

Thesethings being thus finished, he
wente into Asia, and so ended he the

M. Tullius
C. and Cat^r war, which had long continued. wh^t
Antonius Marcus Tullius the Drator, & Cat^r
Consul.

This Cicero Antonius wer Consuls, in the. vi C.
was irreallie Irris^e yere after the city was bulite,
descended fro^r the kinges of Lucius Sergius Catiline, a man des-
the Voiscias, cended of a noble stock, but yet of an
wyche were^r long before y^r euill dispository, conspired wþt^r dy-
city of Rome. uers other noble menne of like rash-
a m^s of singu-
lir wyt & cle-
nesse and naughtinesse as he was,
mency, and of a passing zele. Catiline was expulsed for the of the
te his country city, by Cicero. His confederates wer
he was called apprehended and thralled in prison.
of the Father Afterwarde Catiline himselfe was
of his country scz þ he hadde studie sy r^e overcome in battaille, and slayne by
serndit. He Antonius the other Consul.

flourished a-
bou xi. yeare In the six hundredth and nineteenth
before the In yeare after the buildinge of Rome.
carnation of Christ. When Decius Junius Hillanus,

and Lucius Murena wees Consuls,
Metellus triumphed ouer Crete, and Pompeius triumphed for the bat-
tale which he had ouer the pirates D. Julius
Metellus
Sillan^o, and
L. Murena
Consuls.
on the sea, and for that other battaile
whiche he waged wyth Mithrida-
tes. The pompe and pride of no try-
umph ^{Metell^o and Pompeius} was euer lyke to that of Pompeius. There were icd before triumphed.
byss charpot, the sonne of Mithrida-
tes, and the sonne of kyng Tigra-
nes, and Aristobulus kyng of the
Jewes. Ther was carped moreouer
before hym greate store of wyne: and
an infinit deale of golde and siluer
besides. At thys tyme, the Romaines
waged no greate battayles through
all the whole worlde.

In the sixe hund, eth nineteth, and
thirde years after the bulidynge of
the Cite, Caius Julius Cesar, who Ca. Julius
Cesar, and
L. Vibius
afterwarde became Imperour, was
triumphed.
created Consull, and Lucius Bibi-
lus with hym.

Fraunce

The Breuery

Fraunce was committed to hys governement, and the coast of Illisia (now called Sclausnia,) together wyth the legions of souldiours. Fyrst he subdued the Heluetians whiche are also called the Sequanes or Burgoniās. Then he passed forth still conquering and subduing as he went, with greevous batayles, vntyll he came to the Englyshe Ocean sea. And with in the space of ix.yeres, he broughte wel nyghe all Fraunce in subiectiōn, so muche as is situate betweene the Alpes, the riuier of Roan, the floud of Kheynd the Ocean sea, whiche in circuit extendeth 20.000 miles. None after, he warred vpon

Captain whi the Britaynes whiche before his a-
che is nowe ryuing there, had never abyte cognis-
called Eng-
land, invaded Fraunce, nor at anye tyme harde speare
by Julius Cesar. kyngē of the Romaines. When he
The Britai- had subdued them, he made the mili-
nes tributa- butary to the Romaynes, and tooke
ries to the. hostages of them. & whē did exacte

of Fraunce vnder name of Tribute,
ccc. ~~H~~esterios. Then he assaile the
Germanes, which inhabited on the
farther side of the riuere of Roan, and
vanquished them in most sharp bat-
tayles. But amonge all these so ma-
ny successes and chaunces of fortune
he fought thrise vnluckelye. Ones a-
gaynst the Auernians in Fraunce, ky battailes
at whyche battaile he was presente of Julius
Cesar.
himself, and twise in Germany whē
he was absent. For his two Legates
Titurius and Arunculus wer slaine
ther by a train. About the same time,
in the ccccc. xviii. yere after the city
was builte, Marcus Licinius Crass⁹
fellowe in offyce with Cneus Pom-
peius the great, in the seconde yeare
after that he was made Consul, was
sent on a viage againste the Parthi-
ans, and ioyning battaile with them
in an euill houre at Carras, he was ^{99. Licinius} Cassius Nam.
overcome by Surena captyayne to
kyngē Dodes: and at laste, he was
slayne,

Hayne and hys Sonne also, a baly-
aunte and a worthye yonge man to-
wardes. The residue of hys armye,
which diſſen-
tion ſprung in Rome, after
which ensued a most sharpe
cuill war be-
tweene Dom-
peus and Iu-
tus Cesare, where vpon
grce whiche
ration of the
weale publy-
que of Roine,
and an vt:er
decay in man-
ner of þ same, myſhes.
Good paſſe those matters ſo farre
where vpon
well nyghe paſſe cure and hoope of
reconverge,) that conueyinge his ar-
mye ouer Euphrates. He banqu-
hedee the Persians in divers ſkyp-
per.

the occaſyon When these thynges were thus
of the battayl was butylght finiſhed, there enſued an horryble
For Cesar af- and lamentable battaille; By means
ter he was re turned forthe wherof, (besides dyuers other cala-
mities whiche chaunced in the Ro-
made Cōſal, main weale publique) the condition
for so it stode & wonted estate of that famous Em-
pym in hand, for that certe pire was auſtered. For when Cesar
had conſpired ſooner after to returned conqueror forth of Freuet
haueprocured he required to be created Consull at
gaine.

gayne. Whiche thyng when it was his bannyshe= by divers of the Romaines wythout contradiccyon graunted unto hym, lyng Pompei Marcellus(who was then Consul,) hys former Bibulus, Pompeius, and Cato , dyd mynd, and re= openlye wythstande it , and sente mer promesse commandemente to Cesar that he shoulde dismisse hys army, and come home to the citye . Upon whyche auns were Cesare conceyuinge dys= pleasure from Ariminus (where he had hys armye assembled) towardes Rome to inuade it.

Where upon the Consull , the Senate , and all the Nobilitye of Rome together with Pompei⁹ , fled sooth of the citye, and passed ouer into Greece , and made preparaunce for warre agaynst Cesar , at Cypirus Macedonie and Achaia , and chose Pompeius to be theyr Cap= tayne . When Cesar was entred warche,

forto-

The Breuyary

forthwith he made himself Dictator.

Juli. Cesar From thence, he went into Spayn, made himself There he discomfited the most strog Dictator.

Pompey his captaynes and valiaunte armies of Pompeius, and thre of hys capitaynes, (that is comfited.

Petreius, and Marcus Marro. Returninge from thence, he passed ouer into Grece, and pitched his field, and fought soughe agaist Pompeius. In the firste battailes he had the ouerthow,

Juli. Cesar & was put to fygght. Now be it he es-
discomfited. kaped, soz that (the night approaching
is nere,) Pompeius would not pur-
sue him. Where uppon, Cesar whan
he was thus eskaped, said: that ney-
ther Pompeius wist how to cōquere
him, and that that was the only day
in which he myght haue had the up-
per hand ouer hym. After that, they
bothe met again at Paleopharsalus
in Thessalye: whereas eche of them
ledde forthe to fighthe, theyz passyng
great armies, Pompeius had in hys
bande

band. At 99. sotengen in the foerfront,
hit. In the left winge, and therein
the right winge, madur other, 2499
the dedde succour besides, forth
of all the Castro parties: and moreover
ther innumerable Senators and party
tors, and others of the Consuls, and
almost all the nobilitye of Rome on
his side, and such as ere that tyme
had bene conquerors of verye stoute
nations. Cesar had in his armie, well
full ouer 30000 footmen, and 2000
horsemen. The force and strengthe of
the Romans was never before that
day assembled either in greater num
ber, or under moe meeteing capitaines
so that nowe they enideasyle have
subdued all the whole world, if they
should haue fought against the Mar
barians. The battell was bandit
with greate prouyss, and misande
on both parties. And at length Pompey
was discomfited, and his party discomfited.
were sackte. Himself fled to Aleran.

Pompeius where he thought he hadde
gotten ayous of the kynges of Egypt,
fled to Alexandria, whome he tolde by the
Dyua.

An example
of great vn-
kindnes and
ingratevnde.

dyua where he thought he hadde
gotten ayous of the kynges of Egypt,
fled to Alexandria, whome he tolde by the
Dyua, somtyme appoynted to be
a tutoure and gouernour during the
time of his ministracy. But the yonge
kyng havinge more regard to the
time presente, then respecte of con-
derayyon to the passed trendyng
whyche he had sounde at Pompeius
byss handes, deide Pompeius. And
when he had cutte of his heade, he
pouerte of his ring from byss hande,
and sente them together to Cesar.
Whiche when Cesar sawe, he wold
comme vpon weeping to beholde the
deade of so worthy a manne, whiche
also was his sonne in lawe. Cesar
after longe tyme, came vnto
Alcantara, wher he comande all
conspicuous agaynt him: upon which
conspicuous, Caesar made warre on the
kyng, whiche when he was ouercome,

drownded bym selfe in the rver of Ptolomeus
Philas : in whiche place, bathe hys
bodye was founde afterwarde, and
hys coate of plate also, whiche was
gilded and verye ryche.

When Cesar hadde on thys sorte
obtayned Alexandria , he gaue that
kyngdom to Cleopatra , syster to Alexander
Ptolomeus, whome he stier vised as
hys paramoure. As Cesar retourned
from thence , he ouercame Pharnaces
cessonar of Mithridates the greate,
who hadde succoured Pompeius at
Thessalie, and estones rebelled hym
selfe in Pontus, and had wonne som
þyse provinces from the Romaines,
and pursued hym to deathe. Resoun
nyng from thence to Rome, he made
bym selfe Consall the thyside tyme,
and Marcus Emilius Lepidus with
him , who was Magister Equitum
in the yere before, when Cesar was
Dictator. From thence, he went into Africa,
L.ii. where

Pharnaces
discomfited &
pursued to
death.

Cesar made
himself Con-
sall the thyside
tyme.

emperat. 11.
Julianus 11
ad. 11. 11
11. 11. 11.

The Breuerary

where as a greate number of the
Warres in N- nobility, together wyth Juba kynge
frick by Ju- of Mauritania renued battail against
ba kynge of him. The Romaine captains in that
gaine Cesar. battaille , were Publius Cornelius
Scipio, (who was descended from
the moste aunciente stocke of Scipio
Africanus, whiche Scipio was also
father in law to Pompeius þ great:)
Marcus Petreius, Quintus Marcius,
Marcus Porcius Cato , and Lucius
Cornelius Faustus (sonne to Sylla,
which was sometime Dictator.) Ce-
sar disposed his battailes in order
gaine these capitaynes, and after
sondry skirmishes, he obtained the
victory. Cato, Petreius, Scipio, and
Juba, flewe theym selues. Faustus
who was sonne to Sylla, who some-
time was Dictator, and sonne in law
to Pompeius, was slaine by Cesar.
The yeare after, Cesar retourned to
Rome, and created hymself Consull
the fourth time, and went forthwith
into

Cesar crea-
ted hymself
Consull the
4. tyme.

into Spaine ; where as Cneus and
Hertus, sonnes to Pompeius, renun-
ced battayle wyth great force. There
wer many skirmishes betwene thē.
The last battaile was fought at the
city Munda, in whiche Cesar was so
nygh overcome, that his men fledde
from him: so; whyche cause he deter-
myned to flea hym selfe, rather then
(after that he hadde gotten such re-
nowme and fame in Partial feates),
he woulde now fal into the handes of
yong men and be vanquished by thē,
when he had liued lvi. yeares wyth
great honoꝝ. Neverthelesse when he
had recovered his men again, he ob-
tained the victori against them. The
elder sonne of Pompeius, was there
slaine. The yonger sonne fled, and so
eskaped.

Warre in
Spayne a-
gainst Cesar.

Cesar drues
to a neare
strayte.

Afterwards, whē as nowt ciuiti war
wer cleān appeased, Cesar returned
to Rome where he began to demean
himself very disorderly and against

The ciuity
warres again
Pompeius &
his adherēts
finysched by
Iuliꝝ Cesar.

The Bredeary

the usage of the Romaine libertye.

Wherupon, when he bestowed
the dignitie and Offices in Rome
upon suche persones as pleased hym
selfe, whiche offyces were accus-
med to haue beene graunted by the
aduise and consent of the commons
of Rome, and moreouer woulde not
haue any familiarity or salutatyon to

**Cesar his dis-
orderly deme-
nor in Rome.**

the Senate, when they came to him,
and did sondry other actes besydes,
whiche were used in the tyme of ty-
ranny by the kynges, at what tyme
they bare rule and authoritye as yet
in the citye of Rome, by meanes of
whiche factes he began very muche

**A greate con-
spiracy a-
gainst hym.**

to growe in hatred of the commons
and Senate, ther e conspired agaynst

him. xl. o; moe, Senators and gentle-

men of Rome. Among whome, these

were the chiefest : the two Brutis,

(whiche were descended from the
stocke of that Brutus, who was the
firste Consull that was created at
Rome,

Rome, and hadde procured then the
banishing of the kings from thence,
Caius Cassius, and Servilius Cas-
ta. And when Cesar on a dayt, wyt
the rest of the Senate, were at theyr
hellioun in the counsell house, the Cesar slayne
Senate rose against him there, by the Senate,
and stowe hym, and smote
him in with thre and
twentie deadly
woundes.

¶

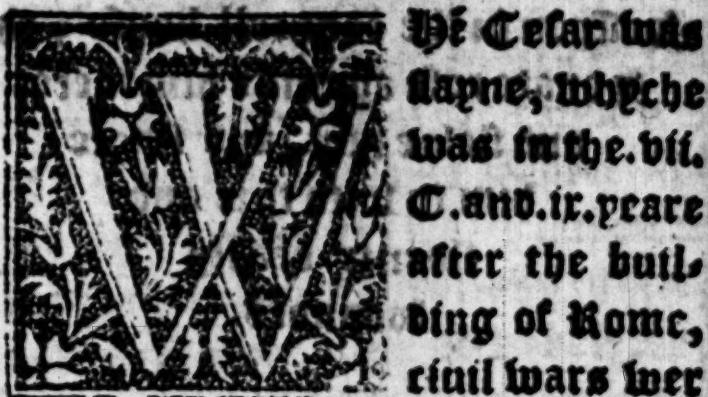
and doldur quod digerit tunc plenior
sol amissus fuit. ¶ The
auctoritate demissi obitum fuisse
stetit. (qui inde in seculum expon-
eretur ut etiam statim huiusmodi
auctoritate constitutus sit. ut etiam
supradicti iustitiis, delictis, negligentiis
caesis auctoritate expositi erit sed et
auctoritate expositi. ut illius nulli sol
genuit. non haec est solus iudicium
nec est illius. ut postmodum auctoritate
expositi.

¶ etiam
in seculum
per quod exponeretur
auctoritate

as auctoritate
in seculum
auctoritate

The seventh boke of

the Historie of Cæsar.



Civil wars
renewed in
Rome by An-
tonius.

Battayle a-
gainst Anto-
nus.

He Cesar was
ayne, whyche
was in the vii.
C. and ix. yeare
after the buil-
ding of Rome,
civil wars wer
againe renewed. For whye, the Se-
nate toke part wyth them which had
ayne Cesar. But Antonius the
Consull who favoured Cesar, ende-
uored (what in hym lay), to oppresse
them by civil battayl. Where upon
when the heale publique was thus
greatly disquieted, Antoni^s brought
at that time divers hainous actes:
for the whyche, he was by the whole
Senate counted as an open ennemy
of the common welth. Where upon
there

there were sent to pursue him, Pun-
sa and Hirtius the two Consuls, and
Octavianus a yonge man of the age Hircius Con-
suls.

Cesar had adopted, and by hys laste
will desygned to be his heire, and to
bearc hys name. This was that Ce-
sar who was afterward called Au-
gustus, and became ruler ouer al the
whole wold. When these three cap-
taines were gone forthe against An-
tonius, they gane him thowerthow.
How be it it chaunced so, that both þ
Consuls died, assone as they had ob-
tained this victory, so that all the mil-
itaries were then attendaunte vpon Cesar alone. When Antonius was
thus discomfited, and had losse hys
army, he fled to Lepidus who hadde
ene Magister Equitum before un-
der Cesar, and at that presente, hadde
great bandes of men ready assembled:
In whome he was received. Some af-
ter, throughte the procuremente and
earnest

Antonius
discomfited.

The two Co-
suls dyed.

Antonius suc-
coured by Le-
pidus.

.27.103

Legue made
with Antonius
e.s.
~~and Brutus~~
~~and Cato~~
~~and Cassius~~
~~and Sertorius~~
~~and Pompey~~

campest fute of Lepidus, Cesar made
league with Antonius. Then Cesar
retooched to Rome with al his host,
makinge semblance as though he

Cesar compel woulde haue revenged the deathe
led the Ro= hys father whyche adopted him, and
mans to cre= of sine force caused the Romayne
ate hym Co= full, when he to crete hym Consull, beinge as yet
was but. xx. percs of age, but of the age of xx. yeares. Then by
aboute the 7¹⁰. pere af= the advise and counsailes of Antoniu
ter the citye us and Lepidus, he banished divers
was butte, of the Senate, and beganne to di
parte the weale publique, by for
The ontcat= ousnesse of Cesar of armes. By theyr means, was Ce
sar, throughe sera the Drator slayne, and dyuer
gull counsell, other noble men.

In this meane while, Brutus and
Cassius whyche were two of them
that felwe Cesar, prepared a greate
battaile, hauyng assembled mu
nche armes through Spacedoniam
the Eastre parties. There went for
agaynst them Cesar, Octavianus

and others many and aduised Au
diens?

Augustus, and Marcus Antonius.
But Lepidus has lefte behynde to
defende Italye. They synged battail
wyth Brutus and Cassius at Philo-
lippes a city of Macedonie.

Battail pre-
tred against
Cesar, by
Brutus and
Cassius.

In the fyrste battayle Cesar and
Antonius were discomfited. Now he
is Cassius capteine of the nobilitye
was then slaine.

Cesar and
Antonius wil
be comfited.
Cassius slayne.

In the seconde battayle, Brutus
was slayne also, and an insynge
noumber of the nobyltye, whiche Brutus slaine
take parte with him against Cesar.
Then did Cesar and Antonius de-
parte the Romayn Empire betwens them on thys sorte. That Augustus
shoulde posse te Spayne, Hispania,
and Italye. Antonius shoulde have
Asia, Pontus, and the Casse partes.

The Roman Empire de-
vided betwene
Cesar and
Antonius.

At this tyme, Lucius Antonius by Lucius
who was brother to that Antonius,
as whyche tooke parte with Cesar
had alredyng enemite of
whom, as he was nigher unto Cesar
and his party.

The Bricultry

against Brutus and Cassius began
a ciuill warre wythin Italy. He was
ouercom at Perowse a city of Thub-
ria, and was taken , but was not
slaine. In the mean space, by Sertius
Pompeius, who was sonne to Cne.

~~In other daies Pompeius the greate,~~ there was
~~tyme by Sertius Pompeius~~ another greate battaile attempted in
Sicilie: at whiche battaile, all those
died.

were assembled, whiche as yet were
left a litle, of them that aided Brutus
and Cassius. The battel was fought
by Cesar Augustus Octauis against

~~The Persians~~ Sertius Pompeius. And at last , peace
~~was banqued~~ was concluded betwene them . At the
same time, Marc' Agrippa had good
successe in his affars in Guyon whi-
che is that parte of Fraunce , that is
now called Aquitain. Lucius Wentli-
anus Bassus overcame the Persians

~~The fyrt try~~ whiche invaded Siria, in three long
~~impe over~~ dry battailes. He slew Pacoy kyng
~~the Persians~~ Drodus his sonne, the very same day
that Surena captain to Drodus, slew

Crassus,

Crassus. He was the first which merited a moste condigne triumphe at Rome ouer the Parthians. In thys meane space, Pompeius infrynged the peace, and was discomfited in battle on the sea, and as he woulde haue peace, he was fayned from thence to Asia warde, he was slaine. Antonius to whom Asia, and the East partes wer allotted, beinge deuorced from the sister of Agustus Cesar, espoused Cleopatra Quene of Egyp. He warred on the Persians, and ouercame them in the firste battailes. And as he retourned homewardes, there fell great charyty and penury of victuals among his soldiours. But when the Persians pursued hym harde as he retourned, he got the victory ouer them at that tyme also. This Antonius began a greate ciuill warre through the p[ro]p[ri]etatem by M. Antonius wife Cleopatra, affectyng to attayne the government of the city of Romme, that

that ther by, he might satisfy the insatiate requests of his wife. He was vanquished by Augustus in battaile upon the sea at Actium, which town is situate in Ciprus. From thence, he fledde into Egypte: and there beinge exempte from all hope of good chancie, and despairing that hys allies shold euer take good successe agayne; (so that all men nowe tooke part with Cesar) he slewe hymselfe. Cleopatra also his wife, procured to be stricken of an Aoder, by meane of whose payson she died. Then was Egypte also annexed to the Romaines Empire, by Octavian Augustus.

Antoni^o and
Cleopatra
slew them
selves.

Octavian Augustus
was adiور-
ned to the Ma-
jesty of the
Romaines, and
Cneus Cornelius Gallus, was
appointed lieutenante there, who
was the ffeare of the Romaines whi-
ch hee had
decided of determined matters
in Egypte. When warres were pacifi-
ed throughoute the whole world, Octa-
vian Augustus returned to Rome
seyn

in the twelveye year after that he
 was firste created Consul, and from
 that tyme he governed the Romane
 Empyre him selfe alone, by the space
 of fourte and forty yeres. For durynge
 the other twelveneres before he ad-
 ministered it ioyntly together with ^{The tyme of}
 Antonius and Lepidus. So from the August⁹ hys
 firste commencement of his Empyre raigne,
 unto the end thererof, wher I bi yeres
 He increased in the fourte yere and
 syre yere of his age, by syxene to August⁹ hys
 at Atella a towne of Campania, and ^{age.} Augustus Ce-
 lyeth burged at Roma, for Campania ^{far died in the}
 Marita. A man wherin woulde thyng
 ges, and that righte blydigly, wherin ^{16. vere of the}
 deuided as a God, god blydigly shold ^{390. Diuina.}
 was none egide tyme so penitent the city was
 built, and in
 batayles then he gane, by the tyme the yere of
 ys peace whilke culd be no dretoun our Lord god
 hys. Durynge thys tyme, powred in Augustus ca-
 whyche he faymed alwey, he dyde romyse.
 verre stately behayng a syde of hys ^{1602. hys} for hys
 vnylibertye abougou all and alme.

AND

and to his stendes greetinge fructe
 and affured, whiche he aduanted w
 so greate honoures, that almoche he
 made them equal wþth his owne state. The Romayne Emperore at no
 syne before his raigne did make the
 riche. For besides the suppreßing of
 the ciuill warres in whiche he al
 wayes was inauple, he annexed
 also to the Romaine Emperore, Egipt,
 Biskay and Dalmatia which is part
 of Octauania; (whiche countrey
 was by the Romaynes before hym
 rapgne oftymes ouer run, but by
The Romaine Emperore gre
 tly enlarged, Cappadocia, Thetia, the Mal
 by Ottoman daken, and the Thalassians whiche
 inhabited in a long thulpe, together
 wþth all those citayns whiche were
 situate alonge the sea coastes of Pont
 us. Amonge whiche, there were the
 chiefest, iþ of Phrygia and Ponticapo
 ne, þe hanquished the Danes in bat
 talle, and the wylde men of the
 Germaine.

Germanis, and drave them ouer the floude Albis, whiche is in Barbarie farre beyonde the river of Rheyne.

He foughte this battaile by Drusus, who was his wifes sone by her first husbande, like as he did that other battaile against the Hungarians, by Liberius an other of hys wyues sonnes. After this battel, he brought forth of Germany. cccc. M prisoners,

and placed them in Fraunce, a longe Fraunce reple
shed with in-
habitantes by
Octavian. vpon þ bankses of the river of Rhein.

He recovered Armenia from þ Par-
thians, and the Persians gave hym
hostages, whiche they never did to a-
nye before hym. They restored more Pledges ta-
ken of the
Persians.
ouer such ensignes to the Romans,
as they had got from them, at what
tyme they vanquished Crassus. The
Scithians and Indians, who before
had not hearde speakeinge of the Ro-
manes, sent both Legates and pre-
sentes to Augustus. In his raigne,
Galactia was also made a prouynce,

The Scithi-
ans & In-
dians sent le-
gates to Au-
gustus.

Galactia wa-
s a prouynce.

The Breulary

whiche was a kingdome before, and
Marcus Lollius gouerned it in the
stead of the Pretor. Besides this, he
was so well beloved of the Barbari-
ans, that such kinges as had soyned
frendshippe with the Romaines, (to
the end they might augment the ho-
nor of Augustus) bulste diuers cityes
which they called after his name, Ce-
saree. As king Juba did in Maurita-
nia, and in Palestina (which is now
a famous and faire citye.) Moreouer
many kinges leste their owne kyng-
domes and came to Rome, to the end
they might attende and do theyr ser-
vice to Cesar, and in sache lyke ap-
parell as the Romaines vised to wear,
(that is to say in gownes) they folo-
wed his chariot, or harsle as he rode.
After his death he was called a God.
He leste a mooste fortunate common-
welth to Esberius his successor who
was his wifes sonne by her former
husband, and became after that, to be
sonnes

Towns built
and named af-
ter the name
of Cesar.

3.
Claudius Tri-
berius, sonne
to Livia Au-
gustus his
wyfe, by her

sonne in lawe to Augastus by adop-
tion, and the espousing his daughter. Tiberius governed the Empyre by
greate cowardise, greuous crueltye,
vnmeasurable avarice, and filthye
luste. Hee waged battayle no where
by hym selfe, but warred alwayes by
hys Proouesses and substitutes. Dy-
uers kinges whome he hadde procu-
red throughte greate flattery to come
to hym, he woulde never permitte to
departe againe. Amonge which, Ar-
chelaus kyng of Cappadocia was
one, whose kyngdome he did also re-
duce into the forme of a Prouince:
and the chiefe st citye therof, he com-
maunded shoulde bee called by his
name, whiche at this daye is called
Cesarea, where as before it was cal-
led Mazaca.

first husband
began his
Empyre
in the. 3976.
verre after the
creatyon of the
worlde,in the
768. yeare af-
ter the burn-
ing of Rome
and in the ye-
re of our Lord
God. xvi.

In the xxxii. yere of his raigne, hee
deceased in Campania with y great raigne.
rejoycing of all the Romaines, when
he had liued lxxv. and iii. yeres.

Tiberius
Tiberius de-
ceased.

M.ii. After

The Breviary

4. After him succeeded Caius Cesar,
Caligula the 4. Emperour, who was surnamed Caligula, ne-
lonne to Ger= uiew to D^resus and Tiberius, Au-
Manicus, beⁿ gan his Em= gustus his wifes sonnes, a verye
prie. 3999. ye^r naughty and cruel man, whose factes
re after the beginningyng of were so hainous, that if they had ben
the world, in conferred with the doinges of Tibe-
r^t the 791. pere rius, they myghte make those of Ti-
was daule, in berius, to seeme tollerable. He war-
out Lord. 39. ted agaisthe the Germanes, and in-
vaded Swenia. But he atcheued ther

The dishono- no manly act. He had carnall copula-
gabi. raign of tion wyth bys owne syters, and bys
Caligula. owne daughter whome he begatte
upon the one of his sisters, he had in
like wise carnall company wyth all.
Wher he had thus vised greate au-
rice, fleshly lust, and horriblie cruelty
towardes all men, he was slaine in
his palacie in the xxxv. yeare of bys
age, when he had raigned. iii. yeares
x. monethes and. viii. daies.

Caligula
slayne.

Caligula bps
raigne.

After him succeeded Claudiu^s, bn-
cle by the fathers Ide ia Caligula,

and

and sonne to Drusus; (vnto whyche
 Claudius, there was a mooste hono-
 rable tomb created at Spense in Ger-
 many). whose neue he also Caligula
 was. He raigned ouer Media, and
 did many thinges there very quietly.
 And yet some thinges did hee verye
 cruelly, and withoute discretyon. He
 made warre vpon the Britaynes:
 whyche countrey sith the time of Ju-
 lius Cesar, none of the Romaynes
 had euer had any thing to do withal.
 And when they were overcome by
 Cneus Lentius, and Aulus Plautius,
 two famous and worthy men, he had
 a great triumph ouer them at Rome.
 Furthermore, he annexed also to the
 Empire of the Romaines, certain I-
 landes situate in the Occean sea be-
 yond Britaine, called Dcades, and
 surnamed his sonne & titanicus.
 He behaved himself verye curteously
 towardes diuers of his scandes, in so
 muche that when Plautius, (a nota-

5.
 Claudius the
 b. Emperour
 of Rome, son
 to Drusus,
 whyche was
 brother to Tiberius, began
 his Empire,
 in the. 4003.
 yere after the
 creasid of the
 worlde, in the
 795. yeaire af-
 ter the burpl-
 ding of Rome
 and in the ye-
 re of our Lord
 41. he raignd
 13. yeres and
 ix. monethes,
 he was populo-
 ned, in the. 11.
 yere of his rai-
 gne.

Warre vpon
 the Britaines,
 now called
 Englaund.

The Breuiary.

ble man), who in his viage whiche he made into Rytain, attchseued divers notable actes, & shoulde triumphe for the same, the Emperour himselfe accompanised him, and (the vse beyng such that with his triumph he shoulde goo vp into the Capitoll,) Claudius

*The term of
Claudi⁹ hys
raigne.*

*Claudius ca-
nonysed.*

gave him the preheminence, & went on his lefte hande. This Claudius liued iiii.yeres, and after his death was canonised.

6.

*Nero whi
was sonne in
law to Clau-
dius, who a-
dopted him to
be his succes-
sor in the
Emperore. be-
gan his raign
in the. 40.7.
yere after the
creatio of the
World, the
309. yere af-
ter Rome
was builte, &
the 5. yere af-
ter Chriſt, he*

After him succeeded Nero, who did verye muche reſemble his uncle Caligula. He did greatlyre dysgrace and diminishe the Romaine welthe and ſubtaunce; A man geuen to un- wonted riot, ſtrange lust, and great expences and charges, ſo that after the manner of Catus Caligula, hee bayned hym ſelfe wyth hot and cold Oynmentes. He fyſhed wyth gol- den nettes, the ropes of which, wher with they were drawen forth of the water

water, were of purple silke. He al so
a grete noumber of the Senate. He
became ennewy to all good menne;
and at lasse, did habondone hymselfe
whollye ouer to so great disworship,
that hee woulde daunce and singe o-
openly in the apparaille of common
myr strelles, and suche as are accu-
stomed to play in enterludes. He co-
mitted divers murthers vppon hys
owne kinssolkes.

And when he had slaine hys owne
brother, his wife, and his mother, he
set the citye of Rome on fire, that he
micht thereby (as by demonstraty-
on) see after what fashion Troy bur-
ued, when it was taken and sette on
fire by the Gretians. In feates of
armes he durst doo nothinge at all. The couenant
of Nero.
He hadde almoste loste Br̄taine. For
duringe hys raigne, there were ta-
ken there and destroyed quylte, two
notable townes.

had carnal cos-
pula: ion with
his own mo-
ther, and est-
sones lieue-
her, and hys
wife, and dy-
uers other
worshypper.
He was a gre-
at persecutor
of christian re-
ligion, & put
divers & aw-
ctes to deih.

Rome set on
fyre by Nero
and burned
6. daies space.

The couenant
of Nero.

Br̄taine
nigh loste.

The Breffary

Two provin-
ces created.

Punishment
denised by the
Romaines
for Nero.

The Parthians did bereftte hym of Armenia, and broughte the Roman armes vnder subiectyon. How be it, there were two Provinces created during his raigne, Pontus Polemoniacus, by the assent of kinge Polemon, and Alpes Cotie, king Cotius being now deceased. For those hys actes, wared he to be abhorred of the citizens of Rome, and cleane forsaken of all menne, and of the Senate was adiudged as an enemy of that weale publique. Where vpon they sought him, to haue beene reuenged on him, whose punishment was appoynted on this manner. That hee shoulde firste be drawen naked throughte the citye, then hauyng a forke thruske into his heade, he shoulde so hange, and be whisped till he were deade; after that, he shuld be thrown down hedlong from the rocke.) which whiche when he vnderstode,) he fled forthe of his palacie, and in a farme

the graunge of one, who had beeene
sometime his bondman and was by
him lately enfranceised, he slew him
selfe. Whys farme was situate before hym selfe.
twene the two wayes Salaria and
Aumentana, (whiche wer. iiiii. miles
distant from Rome. He founded the Bathes in
bathes at Rome, which duryng hys Rome.
aigne, were called Perontane, and
nowe are called Alerandrine. He de-
ceased in the xxxi. yeare of hys age, ^{Nero his age}
when he had raigned.xviii.yeres, and ^{and raigne.}
with hym, almost all the progeny of
Augustus was put out of memory.

Afterward, Sergius Galba suc-
ceeded in the Empire. A Senator of an-
cient noblenesse, who was chosen
Emperour by the Spaniardes and
Frenchmen, when he was.lxxxi.ye-
res of age, and esstones was gladly
received of the whole armie. For
whilst he was yet but a private man,
he demeaned his life worthely both
in Martiall actes, and also in ciuill
policy.

Sergius
Galba the 7.
Emperour.

7.

The Breakey

He had beeene oste Proconsul, exercis-
ing the office of Consul, for others.
At sondry times had he beeene a cap-
tayne in mooste perillous battayles.
Hys Empire was but of very shorthe
continuaunce, proceding of merual-
lous good beginninges, sausing that
he seemed somewhat ouermuche ga-
uen to feuerite. He was slayne tho-
rough the treason of Otho, in the
seuenthe monthe of his raigne. Hy-
throate was cut in the market place
at Rome, and lieth buried in his ga-
daines whyche are situate along the
waye called Aurelia, not farre dy-
stante from the citye of Rome.

Calba slayn.

Otho the 8.
Emperour.

When Otho had thus slayne Cal-
ba, he invaded the Empyre, and de-
tained it bym selfe. Hys stocke was
more noble by his mothers side, then
by his fathers, and yet was it by nei-
ther of them bothe, very base. When
he was yet a priuate manne, hee bi-

bained hym selfe verye gentle & tractablye.

In his Empire he could not shew
anye grete experimēte of hys do-
ynges, so that at the same time that
he slew Galba, Vitellius was made
Emperoure by thaturyes of the Ger-
manes, (who attempted battayle a-
gaynt hym. And Otho was discom-
fited in a very lighte skirmish at Be-
rracus, (not wrytstandinge that hee
had with hym a great band of men,) Otho fles
where hee slew hym selfe, whome
when hys Shouldeoures requested,
that hee woulde not so lyghtlye des-
payre of the successe of the battayle,
he aunswere that he was not wryt-
tive, ne so muche to bee esteamed,
that for hys cause anye ciuyl battayl
should be waged, and therewithal,
smote himselfe in with his dagger in
the xxxviii. yere of his age, when hee The raigne
o: Otho.
had raigned fourre yere and sixten
dayes.

Then

The Breuiary

9.
**Witellius the
ix. Empero^r.** Then Witellius obtained the Empero^r pire, descended of a famislye whiche was become worshipful through aduauncementes and promotions, rather then by noblenesse of birth. For his father whiche came neither of any notable line, was created Consul thrise a rowe. This Witellius raigned with greate disworship, beyngi

**The disorder
in raigne of
Witellius.** meruelously noted for his great crueltie, but especially for his excessiue glotony, and unmeasurable eatynge.

In whiche he did so excede, that (as report wente,) he feasted. iiiij. or v times in one day. But amonge all the residue of his bakets, this one is had in memory, whiche hys brother Witellius prepared for him: in whiche, besides other charges and expences,

**An example
of unmeasura-
ble gluttony.** of unmeasura (as it was sayde,) there were set before him at one time, two thousand fishes, and viii. thousand birds. This Witellius affecting very much to resemble Nero his doinges, dyd so ex-

prely

preesse shewe this his sayde purpose
and intente, that he laboured(what
in him laye,) to honour the exequies
and funeralles of Nero, who at that
time, lay but very meanely buryed.

He was slayne by the captaynes of Vitellius
Wespasian. But firste he slewe Habri-
nus, Wespasian hys brother, whom
he burned in the Capitoll, whyche
he sette on fire. When Vitellius
was thus slaine, he was wyth greates
reproche and ignominie drawen na-
ked openly along the city of Rome,
with his bearde and haire of his head
staring, and a naked sword set vnder
his chin. And as he passed throught
the strectes on this sorte, euerie one
whiche met hym, threwe dongs in his
face and bosome, Thys doone hys
throte was cut, and he throwne into
the ryuer of Tiber, that he myghte
want the worship of burial, whyche
is graunted to euerie man, yea euen
to the simplest. He was slayne in the

The reproache
ful death of
Vitellius.

In what esti-
mation burial
was amonge
the Romans,

Ibid.

Witellus hys lxxii. yeare of his age, when he hadde
age & rayne. raigned. viii. monethes and one day.

Aster him succeeded Wespasiane,

^{10.}
Vespasianus who was created Emperour at Pa-
the ienthe
Emperoz be-
gan his raign
in ihe. 4032.
yere after the
creation of the
worlde, in the
824. yere af-
ter romewas
built, and in
the. 71. yeare
after th' incar-
natiō of christ
A princeen-
dued wyrth
moste excellēt
vertues, a ma-
intainer of ci-
till order, and
icarmynge in
Rome, so that
he assynd cer-
tain standyng
spends to
phisiōns &
professors of
other sciēces
at Rome.

who was created Emperour at Pa-
lestina: one in verye dede base born,
holwe be it worthye to be compared
with the best and chefest Emperoz.
A man who for hys prouate lyfe was
worthye to be hadde in memorie.
For in that tyme, hee was sente by
Claudius into Germanye, and from
thence into Brytaine , hee pytched
fielde and foughte syue tymes wyth
hys ennemys. Hee annered to the
Romaine Empyre two mightye na-
tions , twentye townes, and the Isle
of Wighte nighe adioyning to Bris-
ayne. Hee behaued hymselfe in the
Romaine Empyre very moderately,
but he was somewhat to muche des-
rous of monye. Neverthlesiſſe he got
the same in ſuche ſorte, that he wan-
ged no man for it.

And lyke as hee dyd wyth earnest
meanes and diligence, stude to ga-
ther it together, so dyd he verye ey-
cumspectlye distribute the same a-
broke, especiallye to such as hadde
great nede therer of. So that bennethe
any man canne fynde eyther greater
liberallite, or more lustly employed
of anye Prince that euer was before
his tyme. He was verye pacient and
gentle: In so muche that he woulde
not lightlye punysh anye such as were accused and openlye conuycted
to haue conspired treason agaynst
him, with anye grevouser penaltie,
then by banishment only. The great le-
nity of Alex-
andrian.

In the tyme of his Empyre, Ju-
dea and Jerusalem , the mooste fa-
mous and notable Cities of Pale-
stina, were annexed to the Romaine
Empire.

Moreover he reduced Achaea, Li-
bia, Rhodes, Bzantium , (which is nowe called Constantinople ,)

and

The Brutalitie

and Samos, whiche before were free
cities,) and likewise Trachea, Cili-
cia, Thracia and Comagenes which
were vnder the dominion of sondry
kinges, such as were stendes to the
Romaines, into the fourme of Pro-
vinces. He would quickly forget dis-
pleasures and grudges of minde. He
woulde pacientlye suffer and hear
the rebukes and tauntes of philoso-
phers, and of those whyche pleaded
mennes causes tofore him. But hee
was an earnest reformer of Partiall
pollicy. He and hys sonne Titus tri-

Nespatian triumpfed ouer Jerusalem. Thus whi-
ompfed ouer he was by these means beloved and
with hys son well lyked of the Senate, and other
Titus.

the commons of Rome, and in fine
of all men, he was stricken wþt h a
fire, and so died at a Maner of his
owne, whiche was amonge the Ha-
bines, in the xxx. yeare of his age.
When he had raigned xxx. yeares and
viii. daies, and was canonised.

Nespatian di-
ed of a syre.

Nespatian
his age, and
tyme of hys
raign

He had notch'd such a boſtivalion with
gentle marked the modityes round
by the ſignes of his Tonnes, now led Ton
a poe conſpirator wypreferred and in qua
gaine he þouȝt were deſtried; yet Credit to the
wondre allonges wimude and heys tuities.

Let them ſatirizing to the Segate;

that either by ſomiles Chard ſugēde
him in his Empires, wimile no man

After his deceſte, Titus his Sonne

Suceceded him: who obſtaine call'd

Wefphanius alwaies wylly ſyndred

admiralitie, for all the greate vices he gan his raigne

In ſomilie that he ſeawalles in the. 4041.

Ionis and amelice wth theſtynce crayf

was abey ſlouynge) Monach ſeawalles, the

fourth monach ſeawalles of þerwylle

greate ſobrietys: þe pleaseth wth him

himſelfe (þat latte) he wuld dined in Christ his

poe trall ſamplings and ſcragging incarnation.

Titus Wef-

in Grete at the answere of ſcet wſian a good

ſaue (wher he ſoone ſhot hym a yng archer.

father, wher ſhot ut ſit wſion wylly

he bellowed ſtiches ſtiches wſion

^{15.} Titus 81. 3.

Wefphanius

gan his raigne

þerwylle

after the

creatiō of the

worlde, the

fourth monach

þe ſeawalles

þat latte

he wuld dined

in Christ his

poe trall ſamplings

and ſcragging

incarnation.

Titus Wef-

in Grete

at the answere

of ſcet wſian

a good ſaue

(wher he ſoone ſhot hym a yng archer.

father, wher ſhot ut ſit wſion wylly

he bellowed ſtiches ſtiches wſion

The great le vity of Titus sift us there and let us find ourselves

ache of shoules & shewe a manie, of
them syngyngh stoode on the swades,
In the defensys of the Citeye. Hoc vnde
such lentyg in byg Empire at Monys,
that he never ynglyshed angrou man
as all so much as were comyct to hym
conspired agaynsh hym, hec dyspreysit
and pardoned in suche sorte, that forth
myth he woulde agayne use and rete
cept them in like familiaritey, as he
did before daie was so safynto be en-

(accounting that for no day, in whiche he gaide not some shinge away.) The Theatre
 He buldeed the Theatre at Rome, a place made halfe
 place made round, very good to be,
 holde playes and enterludes. And at hold playes,
 the syrte erectinge thereof, he stelwe
 gue thousande wilde beastes.

When he was throughe this de-
 meaninge hym selfe passingly well
 beloved of all men; he fell sicke and
 died at the same place where
 his father dyd, after that he hadde
 reigned two yeres, eight monethes,
 and twenty daies, and in the forþe
 yere of his age. There was no less
 mone and lamentation made for him
 after his death, then if every manne
 had bewailede his owne private losse
 and alonestee. The Senate hearing
 of his decease, forthwith sent for
 that same night in the eveninge tide
 into the counsele house, and there
 rendred unto him (being now at this
 time dead) so great respect & thankes
 as

as they did never the lyke to hym at
Citus cano- any time. While he yet liued, he was
 nised.

^{12.} **Domitianus** also canonised. After his decease, Do-
 the. xii. **Emmittianus** obtained the Empire, be-
 peror brother to Titus be-
 to Titus be-
 gan his raigne younger brother to Titus: but he
 in the. 4043. resembled more Nero or Caligula,
 pere after the or Libertus, then he did eyther hys
 creatio of the father or his brother. In the fiftie be-
 twynde, in the
 835. yeare af- ginnynge of hys Empire, he behaued
 ter the burn- himself with great temperance and
 ding of Rome modesty: But soone after, being en-
 and in the ye- fected wþth the vices of fleshly lust,
 te of our Lord anger, cruelty, & auarice, he so kynd-
 83 he expulsed led the hatred of all men against him,
 the Philoso- that he dyd in manner quite abolishe
 phers and stu- and blot out of memor, the good de-
 diers of the fates of hys father and brother. He
 mathemati- sels the most worthy of the Senate.
 call sciences He was the fiftie publicke command-
 forth of Rome ed hym self to be called a God: He
 he was theii. emperoz that persecuted þ
 Christians. would not permit the Romaynes to
 Soþo he put to deathe like as Nero dyd.
 The crucylce set vp above pictures of hym, bolesse
 and pryde of Domitianus they were of golde or siluer. He slew
 his

his owne chosen Germaine. He was
moreouer of an horrible pryde. Hee
made in his time. iiii. viii. viii. stages onlye.
One agaynst the Harmatians, an o-
ther agaynst the Cattianes, and two
into Dacia, (whyche is nowe called
Denmarke.) He tryumphed swise o-
uer the Dacianes and the Cattianes.
When he had subdued the Harma-
tianes, he ware but a garlad of bases
only. He sustained sondrye damages
in those battailes: so; in Harmatia
his Legiones and captain ther slain.
And by the Danes, Appius Sabinus
one of the Consuls, & Cornelius Fis-
cus, captayn of the Emperours gard
were also slayne, and great garysons
of men with them besides. Hee al-
shed sondry pieces of work at Rome;
among whiche, was the Capitoll, the
place so; Musicians and Singing me,
the two gallaries called Isum and
Herapium, and the Lilt, (a place so;
men to run in.)

At length, brige abhorred and
detested of all menne for divers hys
wycked doinges, hee was slayne in
his palacie by his owne men, in the
lvi. yere of his age, and the xv. yere
of hys raigne. His corps was carped
forth to buriall by sache onlye, as vs
ually carry the bodies of other mean
men in Rome to buryinge, and
so he was buryed verye
dysworshipful
lye.

CThe
venerable church of St. Peter ad Vincula,
in the Strand, London, was founded by King
Henry the Third, in the year 1245, and
was built by the architect, Peter of Coleby.
The church is dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula,
and is the burial-place of King Edward the
First, King Richard the Second, King Henry
the Fourth, King Henry the Fifth, King John
of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King Edward
the Third.

the 13th day of Februry in the 13th year
of the 15th century of Christias. Of the
beginning of our writing this to a myghty
mane well iudged and sayd an



P. the myghty hand
of eth tis fyre yearn
after the building of the city of Roma
at what times Mey
tus and Malerus
were Consules, the weale publicke
of Roma aspyred to a myngayous
prosperous estate agayne. For that
nowe byth greate good chappes the
admiralitaynge there of was com
mited and betaken to the guidance
of good rulers.

After the death of Domitius, who
was that deadlye traytor, Roma soule
ceased to have byche in hys greate
water life; he haned hym selfe beryding at Roma
soberlye, and yet hym be both founte and foun
drymansfull; he agayn stypidig God, and
yisgood

Wetus & Ma
lens Consuls.

He was descended but of a meane
 line of nobilitie by the descendancie
 of Petronius Secundus, who was
 captayne of the garde, and Parthen-
 us whyche was he that slew Domi-
 natus, the sonne of Cniper, be-
 fore the iulie age. He descended
 unto him selfe verye uprighte and vertu-
 oure. He prouised nevere to respect
 his foy: the foyalitie publique, by adop-
 ting Mercurius to his sonne. Mercurius
 died at Rome; after that he had reig-
 ned three yeres, sixt moneths, and nine
 dantes. After him succeeded Alpius Tra-
 tanus the xxxiiij. dantes, in the xviii. yere of his age.
 Emperor he. After his death, he was canonisid.
 in the xxxv. yere. After him succeeded Alpius Tri-
 perius after Mercurius Crinitus, who was born at
 Segovia in Galysca in Spayne, whose parentage
 was more ancient of time then no-
 body of birth. His father was syller
 the xxviij. yere Consul: he after he became to have
 natus or chylde government of thother Agripina a
 he was the xxvij. yere in France he governed of the
 people that was created publique in suche sort, that he might

worthelye be preferred abone all o^r Emperor, he
ther Princes. He was one of passing^t ard borne and
great ciuility and stoutnesse wytchall. no Italian a= dopted to the
hee enlarged bothe in lengthe and
brede, the borders and marches of the Empire
by Merua, he was the third emperor that
the tyme of Augustus, was rather
but defended and onyle conserued,
then worthely augmented. He repai= me t^e was de
red those cities which were ruinous creed & they
and fallen in decaye on the farther shoule not be
side of Rheine in Germany. He sub= mination, ex=
dued Dacia, and vanquished Deciba= cept they had
lus. He created a province on the bensyst ac= cused.
farther side of Danub^t, in those par= Armenia re=
ties where as now h^e Walpaltanes
inhabite. That province extended to
a thousand miles in circuit. He rec= cuued,
uired Armenia, whiche the Parthias
had won, and slevre pharnaces the
Miran who detained it. He appoin= tated one to be king over the Albunes.
He received vnder obeyssance, the
kynges of the Spaniardes, the Sp^t coultes,

esmites, the Hophozanes, the Gra-
bieues, the Osrhoenes, and of the in-
habitants of Chalchos. He conque-
red the Adiabenes and Mardinome-
nes. He subdued Antemisii a great
region of Persia. He wanne Helen-
ia, Ctesiphontes, Mabilone, and C-
dissos, and broughte that country
in subiection vnto the borders of Iu-
dia, and marched still forwarde, vni-
til he came to the redde sea, where
he founded thre Provinces, Armenia,
Affiria, and Mesopotamia: toge-
ther wyth those people whiche bor-
der vpon Macedonie. After that, he
reduced Arabia also into the forme
of a Province. He prepared a navyl
so to the red Sea, minding there with
to spoyle the coastes and borders of
India. But his curtesye and sobriet
excelled farre all those hys Maritim
seates. He behaued himself at Rome
and else where through all his Pro-
vinces, fellow like to all men.

A blige pre-
pared on the
red sea.

The passing
same of Tra-
nus.

he went oftentimes to hys frndes
houses to salute rhm and visite them
if they were sick and diseased.

If they feasted one an other, he
woulde also banke amonge them,
without putting anye difference be-
twene them and hym selfe.

Often woulde he ride wyth them
in theyr chariottes. He woulde never
parme anye Senato; nor committ an-
yne thinge contrarie to iustice, for
the augmenting of his treasourie. He
used greate liberalitye towardes all
menne. Both openlye and secrete-
lye enryched hee all personnes, and
advauanced to honoures diuers suchē
as he hadde but very small acquaynt-
ance and familiaritey wythall. He
loupte in manner a whole woalde
bym selfe. He enraunchised manye
cities. In faire, he did nothinge, but it
was very quietlye done, and woxys
altrouble. (Q. vlin anglyng) called
gō) during all hys whole reigne,
there

The Breviary

there was but onyl one ~~Senatour~~ condemned, whiche the residue of the Senate adjudged to deathe, being committed wittynge to Traianus. For whiche cause, he was throughoute al the worlde reputed of all men most ly

Traianus re to a God. So that both whylest he liued, and after his death also, he did

put to a God.

merited immortall honour. Among the residue of al his worthy sayings, this ys one of hys, deserueth eternall memory. When his frenedes hapned once to reprehend him, for that he had haned hym selfe so gently towards all men, he made this answer: that

Worthy saying of an Emperoure, he shewed hym selfe to be suche towardes

his subjects and populer people, as he (when he was as yet a subject) wished the Emperoure to haue beene to him masteres. When he had thus purchased great glory and renoun bothe for civil and also Martiall pollicy, as he retourned from Persia,

he sickned and died by the way, at ~~the~~ Traianus de
elegancia a town of Illyria of the flire: ceased.
when he had lived xxxiij.yeres, iij. mo.
xxviiij.yeres and xxxiij.yeres, in the xvj.yere
moneth, and xviii.day of his raigne.

Trajan his
age & raigne.

He was canonised, and of all other,
he alone was buried within the city.
His bones were put in a golden cup,
and sette vnder a piller, in a streate
whiche hee builte himselfe, whiche
piller amounted in heigthe to an C.
and xlviij.sote. The factes of Traianus
are so rife in memory, that ouer
in these our daies in the Senate of
Councell house, the fortunate acclau-
mations and well wishynges to the
Prince by his comonions, at his elec-
tions, are vised to be these. That he
myghte prove in his affaires more for-
tunate then Augustus, and in beha-
vour and demeanour of hymselfe, to
excel Traianus. So much prouailed
in him the saue of perfect goodnesse,
that wheter men flatter him, or do
otherwise.

In deede commenid him, he gaue b
ountedly just occasion to be accom
fed a most worthy ex ample to other.

When Traianus was deceasid,

Elias Adria. Elias Adrianus was created Em
perour, not soz that Traianus had
begonne his reigne in the 407^o.
perte after the creatio of the world, the
871. yeare at the 119. yeare
after Christ, he gave hym never adopte hym, nor make hym his
successor Romme was builde, & heire: althoughe hee was his blou
the 119. yeare
selfe wholly to his sonne, and colen
purchase peac
ce & quietnes,
there was no glore of Traianus, yelde dyppe the
one Emperour
since Augustus. This Adrianus envynghe at the
beginninge of those three Provinces
time, whyche byþe Traianus hadde annexed to
common wele the city of Rome, and remouing hym
so much as he cam from Africa, Mesopotamia,
did, he was verry experte in Armenia, hee minded that hym
Empire shuld not haue extended any
further that way, thē to the river Eup
hrates

phates. But when hee purposed to he made pro-
gne over Dacia also, which then by
Romaines kept; his scandale dissua-
ded him from that fearing leasie by
that meane, many Roman citizens
shuld haue ben endangered to fall in
to the handes of the Barbarians.) In
for Trajanus after that he had sub-
dued Dacia, remoued thither great
plenty of people, whome he assebled
together through all the Romayne
Empire and dominion, to inhabite
there, and manire that lande. So
that Dacia was through the continuall
all wares of Desibal, become now
wide of inhabitants, and cleare
wythout strength. He had passe dura-
ring the whole time of his Empire
Only one battall won he against
by his Prowest. He went ouer all the
Roman Empire hym selfe, and dwelt
many places there. He in his
sleight in shaltinge his sonnes
adding such sondry the other sonnes.

He was not greatly commended for
any clemency whiche he used. He was
exceeding circumfpect about the trea-
sory, and partall polycye. He deceas-
ed in Campania, beinge aboue the
age of 80 yeares; when he had li-
ned 30 yeares. 2 monethes and 20
dayes. The Senate would not can-
one him. Peterthelelle his successor
and first of the **Bitus** Gurrellus Fulvius requyred
very earnestly that he myght be ca-
nonized: whiche thing al the Senate
did openly withdrawe. Howe be it at
length he obtained it. When after
Midlande there furzed Antonius

16. **Antonius** there followed Antonius
Antoni⁹ ful Trutulus Boſtonius who was called
vius Boſton⁹ the. 16. Em. alio p̄tis he was descended of a noſ-
peroz, whom he ſame age, diſperoz no longe antu-
Dorianus a- dopteo, began quaffing he was a noſtable man; and
Dorianus in his regne in ſuche time as might be conſidered
the. 14.0. year placed with ydolatria propitiating, like
after the ym- carnation of an Dorianus in ſighte were converteſ
Crist. to ydolatria which he was a ydol
worshipping; which he was a ydol
appellate man, he deſerded ydolatria
36 verpe

very well, and in his Empyre farre better. He shewed cruelty to no man. He exhibited greate curtelsye to all men. In Martiall feates he obtained meane glory, endeuozinge euermore rather to defend, then to amplify and enlarge his prouinces: assigning the iustest men that hee coulde finde, to beare office in the common wealth. He aduaanced alwaies to promotions such as were good men, and detested such as were leud and naughtie personnes, without vsinge (for all that,) any rigor or cruelty to anye of them. Amonge such kynges as had syned frendshippe and amitye with the Romaynes, he was not onlye reverenced, but feared also. In so much that diuers nations of the Barbarianes (setting warres and force aside) would bring their controuersies and matters in debate, to bee decided before him: yelding them selues wholy to abide his determinate sentence.

A notable argument of
justice and in-
difference.

O. i. there

The Breuiary

there in. And wher as before thaccep-
taunce of thempire, he was exceeding
riche, and of passing great welth, yet
during his sayde raigne, he did won-
derfullye diminish and abate hys
sayde substaunce, and greatly im-
poveryshe hymselfe by augmentynge
the wages of his souldioures, and v-
inge so greate liberalitye towardes
his frendes. Howe be it he leste the
common treasoure well stozed and
welthy. He was called pius, for the
great pity and gentlenesse whych he

*Antonius de-
ceased of a fe-
uer.* bled. HEE deceased at Lozium a Ma-
no; place of his owne, whiche was
situate. xiij. miles distant from Rome,
when he had liued. Ixiii. yeares, and
raigned. xxiij. yeeres. He was worth-
ily canonised.

^{17.}
¶. Antonius Perre after hym, Marcus Antoni-
us Verus attained the Empyre : I
gan his raign man whiche doubtlesse was come of
in the yeare of our Lord 163 a very noble house. He conueyed hys
he was passinglynt by the fathers side, from Mu-

ma Pompilius, and by his mothers wellearnd he
side from kyng Halentinus. There administred
raigned with him also as Emperors, ioyntly wþth
Lucius Annus Antoninus Verus. At that tyme firſte began the weale
publyque of Rome to be administered
by two Emperors at one time, who
with like and indifferent authority
gouerned the same, whereas before
that tyme, it was gouerned by one
alone.

These two were bothe of one
kindred and alliance. For why, Mer-
rus Annus Antoninus espoused the
daughter of Marcus Antoninus, and
Marcus Antoninus, was sonne in
lawe to Antoninus Pius, by means
of his wyfe Galeria Faustina the
yonger, which was his sisters daugh-
ter, and coſen germaine to hym.

They waged battayle agaynſt ^{Battayle ag-}
the Parthianes, whiche never erſte gainſt the pa-
rebelled, fith the victory that Trajanus ^{thianus.}
had ouer them.

Dicitur. Verus

**Helenus
wan.**

**Antoni⁹ Cle-
rus deceased**

Merus Antonius tooke on him that viage, and staying soz a time in Antioche, and in the borders of Armenia, hee atcheued sondrye and those worthy seates there, by meane of his captaines. He wan Seleucia a verye famous City of Assiria, and toke þis soners b.C. þ.D. men in it. He brought a triumphe with him sozthe of Parthia and solemnised it with his brother, who was also hys Father in lawe. But as hee departed from the citye Concordia, minedinge to go towardes Altium, (whych is now cal- led Tigrine,) he died. For as he rode in chariot with his brother, hee was sodainlye stricken wyth an issue of bloude, by meane of a disease, which the Gretians call $\alpha\pi\circ\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$. (The force of the disease is such, that those whom it taketh, it depriueth of their senses,) he was verye witty. Of hym selfe, hee was disp osed and enclyned to no great ciuility e. But yet for the reue-

rence whiche he stode in of hys b^ro-
ther, he durst never attempt any cru-
el fact. When he was deceased, wh^t
he was in the ri. yere of his raigne,
he was canonised. After his deathe,
Marcus Antoninus alone gouerned
the Empire, being suche one as men
mighte rather meruaile at, then but
praise only. For from the beginningyng
of his raigne, he was very sober and
graue. In so muche that in his child-
hode, hee woulde never aultare hys
countenaunce, either for mirth or for
sorrowe. He was whollye addicted to
the Philosophy or doctrin of the Sto-
ikes, professing hym selfe not onlyn
outward demeanour and kinde of ly-
vinge, but by hys learning also, to be
a right philosopher. When he was
as yet but a very yong man, hee was
had in suche admiration, that Adria-
nus purposed then with himselfe, to
leau him as his successore in his Em-
pire. How be it he adopted Antonin^o

Antoninus
Morus hys
age & raigne.

The romaine
Empire redu-
ced to the forme
of a Monarch
again.

The Brevarie

¶ minding so to contrive the matter
that Marcus should be sonne in law
to Antoninus Pius whō he adopted,
and that so, by order of succession, he
micht at lasse aspyre to the Empyre.
In Philosophye hee was instructed
by Apollonius the Chalcedonian. He
was tradid vp in the Greke tounge
by Heritus Cheronesus , who was
neuen to Plutarch. He was taughte
the Latine tounge, by Frontus a no-
table Orator. He delt withal men vp
mendatyon of rightlye at Rome. He was nothynge
a pypne.

the higher minded for all the pompe
of his Empire. He was exceeding li-
berall. Hee entreated the Provinces
which were vnder his government
with great gentlenesse & moderatiō.
Matters tooke very good successe in
Germany, during the raigne of thys
Prince. He waged one battayle hym
self againste the Marcomanes: (who
are supposed to be the people of Bo-
the Bohemi- hemia.) This battell was so great &
cruel,

eruel, that almost no man can ever remember þ like, so that it might well be compared with those whych were waged against þ Carthaginiens. It was so much the more cruel and greevous, for in that battaille all his armes died. For duryng his raigne, there fel so greate a Pestilence, that after the victory whiche he got ouer the Persians, the greatest part of the taly inhabitauntes of Rome and Itallye, and other the Prounrees, and well nigh all the souldiouris died.

Wherupon when by the space of three yeares continuallie wþhoute intermission, he hadde continued his battayle at Carnuntum, he finyshed at length his battayl against the Marcomannes, whych the Dvadianes, the Vandales, the Hama-
tianes, the Swyssers, and all War-
barye hadde maintained against the Romaynes.

A great Pe-
stilence in Þ-

The battayle
which the Bo-
hemians fin-
ished.

The Breuiary

M. Antonius triūphed
at Rome.

He sieue there many thousandes of men: and when he had deliuered the Hungarians forth of bondage, he triumphed againe at Rome wyth hys sone Commodus Antoninus, whom he created Cesar. And when throught the charges and expenses of the said battail, he hadde exceedingly wasted and nigh spent all his treasure, and had nowe nothinge lefte whiche hee myghte geue abrode as he had accustomed, he would not yet for all that, exact any thing among the Senators or others aboute the Prouinces, but did chuse rather to sell all his warrobe by peece meale, in that streate whiche Traian⁹ made. There made hee also open sale of all his plate of golde, cuppes of Cristal, & Murrhine stone: He sold moreover, the apparel whiche belonged to him self and his wife, and divers other Jewels & ornaments of precious stones. The soresaid sale lasted by the space of ii.

The imperour
solde all hys
substaunce ra-
ther then he
would charge
his subiectes
with exactiōs

whole

whole monethes. By this meane, he
got againe muche gold into his trea-
sury. But so sone as he had obtained
the victorye, hee repaired to suche as
had bought any part of his said sub-
staunce, their mony againe, to suche
of them as would departe wyth the
thinges whiche they had all readye
bought. And those which desired ra-
ther to detaine stil that whyche they
had bought, then to take their mony
again, he never molested v; disquie-
ted for it. He licensed suche as were
noble men to feaste with like sump-
tuousnesse and furniture, and to bee
serued with like seruitors as he was
himself. When he had gotten the vi-
ctorye, he was so liberall in dealinge
gifts, that in one day (as the reporte
went,) he gaue away an C. Lyons to
gether. Thus when hee had reduced largess of In
the weale publique, to a most fortu-
nate estate, bothe for manhoode and
curtesy, he deceased in the xviii. yere

of

TheBrewiary

of his raigne, when hee had liued. vi
yeares and one, and was canonysed,
(all the people earnestly laboring to
haue it so,) After him succeeded Luc-

L. Antonin⁹
Commodus, ¶
18. imperour
began hys
raigne in the
yeare of our
Lord. 181.

Antonin⁹ Commodus his sonne, who
in one thing resembled his father, but
only that he had also good successe in
battaile against the Germanines. He
wold haue chaunged the name of the
moneth of September, and called it
Commod⁹ after his own name. He de-
famed himselfe with riot & ribaudry.
He plaid oftentimes in thop^e scholl
of fence, & somettimes also vpon the
theater or stage, with ths masters of
defence them selues. He died sodenly
so þ men did fudge that he was eth-
irazled or paysoned, when hee ha-
raigned. xii. yeeres and. viii. moneths
after the decease of his father, he was
so abhorred of all men, that euene af-
ter his decease, he was deemed as an
enemy of mankinde. After him suc-
ceded Pertinax, who was then very y-
ged,

Antoninus
Commodus
died sodenly.

Commodus
Antoninus
his raigne.

19.
Pertinax the

ged, so why he was lxx. yeres of age 19 Emperour
and at that tyme called Prefecturo: beganne his
And when he had raigne. lxx. daies, yeare of oure
be was slaine in an vprore whiche Lord.
fell amoung the garde, through the Vertuall
treason of Julianus. slayne.

After him Malcius Julianus got the Empire, a noble manne
and one whiche was very experte in 26. emperoar
the lawes: newe to that Julianus, began his
who durynge the raigne of Adria, raigne in the
nus the Emperoure, (whom the Ro-
maynes worshypped for a G D D,) Lorde. 194.
made alwayes the Proclamatyon
and other thedictes and ordinaunces
of the Emperour. This Julianus was
discomfited by Seuerus, at hys bridge Julianus dis-
called Philulus bridge, and beyng comfited.
pursued, was lone after slaine in hys
palacie. He liued. viii. monthes after Julianus slayne,
the tyme that hee fyre beganne to Julianus his
raygne. From that tyme, Septunius
Seuerus tooke the rule and gouern-
mente of the Romayne Empyre:
who

The Breviary

The onlye
Emperoure
created forth
of a cricke.

Who was born at a towne called Le-
pus, whiche was in Tripolitana, a
prounce in Africa. He was the only
Emperour, (after as any man can re-
member,) either before that tyme, or
sith, whiche was create Emperour
forth of Africa. He had firsste the ou-
dersing and oversight of the treason,
sone after hee was made Tribunus
Militum. Fro thence, passing throu-
ghe divers offices and preferments:
At last he became to haue the admy-
nistration of the whole weale pub-
lique. He willed that men shold cal
him Pertinax, for the great zeale and
good wil whiche he seemed to owe to
that Pertinax whiche was slaine by
Julianus: He was very sparyng and
nere him selfe, and by nature cruell.

Severus his
valiaantes. He waged sondry battailes, and those
with great dexterity & good successe.
He slew Perrenius Niger at Chis-
cus, who rebelled in Egypce and Si-
ria. He ouercame the Parthians. He
subdued

subdued the Arabians so nyghe, that
he made a prouince there. By meane
wherof, he deserued to haue the na- Sertinus
Seuerus cal-
led Parthic
and Arabicus
mes to be called Parthicus and Ara-
bicus. Hee repairede manye thynges
throughe out the Romain Empyre:
In this time also Clodius Albinus, Clodius Al-
binus created
himself Cesa-
rian France.
who had associated hymself wyth Ju-
lianuſ to helpe him to fleſt Pertinar,
created hymſelfe Cesar in Fraunce,
and was vanquished at Louane, and
slayne there. But Seuerus besides
he did excell in glorie, purchased by
feates of armes, he was also reuer-
ced for his ciuil policy. He was hothe Worthy mat-
te in a prince,
learned, and had attained besides the
perfection of the knowledge of Phi-
losophy. The last battaile whiche he
waged, was in Britaine. And to the Seuerus sub-
dued Brit-
taine.
end that hee myghte make ſure wyth
defence al ſuche prouinces as he had
won there, he caused a trenche to be
caſt from ſea to ſea a long , the length
of xxx miles. He deceaſed at poſte,
being

The Breuiary

Seuerashys being very aged in the xviij. yere and
ages raygne. D iiii. month of his raigne, he was cano-
nised. He left his sonne Bassianus &
Geta to succede hym in hys Empire.
But he willed the Senate that they
should cal his sonne Bassian², Anto-
nin². Wherpon he was named Mar-

22.
Antoninus Bassian² the
Empero²,
after his fa-
thers deathe,
begā his Em-
pire in the
yere after
Christes In-
carnation,
his brother in law at
his mothers
brestes.

& succeeded his father alone. For Ge-
ta who was counted as open enemy
to h^e weale publique, dyed shortly.
Thus was Marcus Aurelius Anto-
nin² Bassian², who was also called
Caracalla, created Empero². He was
wel nigh like of conditions unto hys
father, but somewhat sharpe & more
ful of threatinges. Hee founded the
bathes at Rome whiche were called
Antoniens, a notable pece of worke.

Antoniens ba-
thes founded
at Rome.

Besides that, he did nothing worthy
of memory. He was out of measure gi-
uen to sensuality, and carnall concu-
piscence: in so much that he espoused
hys mother in law Iuba. He dyed in

Midozenes,

Didoenes at Edessa , as hee made
preparacion for his viage against the
partchians,in the vi. yere and second
month of his raign,when he had li-
ued skant xliii.yeres. He was buried
very simply,after the commō sort of
people. There were Opilius Macri-
nus, and his sonne Diadumen⁹ crea-
ted Emperors. This Macrinus was
somtime captaine of the gard. They
did nothing that was worthy of me-
mory,for þ short time of their raign,
whiche endured but by the space of
one yeare and two monethes. They
wer slain both together in a sedisyon
which fell amonge the souldioures.
Next after them was Marc⁹ Aureli⁹
Antoninus created Emperor,whom
men supposed to be the sonne of An-
toninus Garacalla. He was one of
the priestes of the Temple of Helio-
galus. When he was come to Rome
beinge long looked for , bothe by the
Senate and souldioures.

¶

The Breuiary

He disfamed and prostituted himself
to all kinde of shame and reproche.
He laved very unchastly and filthily.
And about two yeares and viii. m-

Aurelius An ²⁴ Nethes afterward. Hee was slaine in
tonius slayn. an vproure whyche the Souldiours
made, and hys mother Semia Sira
wyth him.

After him, Aurelius Alexander be-
came Emperoure, whome the sonl-
xxv. Empe- diors named Cesar, and the Senats
ror, was cho- created Augustus, beinge as yet but
sen Emperoz a very yonge manne. In the bataile
but. xiij. yeres which he attempted against the Per-
of age. He was a veryeians, he vanquished with great glory
was a verye virtuous pri ce & one that their king Xerres, with great diligēs
favoured all he gave himself to martiall pollicy.
good men. he Certain legions of souldiours which
was the fyſt made vproures and were unquiet, he
Emperoure dismisse and put forthe of wages. He
that favored Christians, he biden hys associated with him to assisse hym in
raigne, the judgement and geuing of sentence,
225. yere af- Alpian who made the lawes, who
ter Christies incarnation, also supplyed an Offyce in Rome,
whyche

which was called magister Scrinii, Magister
Architetti (much like that) whiche we Scrinii,
call here the master of the Roles.)

This Emperour demeaned himself
very gently at Rome. He was slaine Marchus I.
in Fraunce in a tumult that grew a. Alexander Raine
mong the souldours, in the xxiij. yere
and viii. day of his raigne. Who shew-
wed during his whole life time
an very great godnesse to
wardes all men: espe-
cially toward his

mother Mar. viii. 1081
yd. acynd on mea. vnde iudicium
idem pugna et obicitur ad eam
et pugnat qd qd delit. **The**
victor nra fidei. vnde cnde und odit
deoq; fidelis vnd ueritatis pugnat
vnde dicitur. **It** illibate. **I** pugnare. **C**onfessi
vnd pugnare. **N**on qd anodua. **A**tt
qd mala esq; ad pugnare. **O**mnibus
and aid am. **S**icutq; in antiquis
vngaudiebat an auxiliu utrumq; duci
qd congiatis. **P**roq; nroq; (ad) qd
qd.

Then in the booke of

(as the Brevarie of Catropius.)

Tiberius Cæsar, King of the Romans.

²⁶⁴
Maximianus
emperour
beganne his
raigne in the
yeare of ours.
Lord. 237.
he was fyre
a Shepherd in
Thracia, and
became after
to be a soldi-
oures.



After that Am-
relius was be-
spatinius ob-
tained the Em-
pire, being de-
ended of a mi-
ne parentage;
for why, his fa-

ther was a souldoure. Hee was the
firste that aspired to the Empyre, by
meane of the souldoors only, not be-
ing authorized by the Senate, & one
who had bene never him self Sena-
tor before: when hee had with good
successe fought against the Germanes,
and was by the souldoures no-
minated Emperour, he was slain by

Maximus Pupienus at Aquileia, (and his sonne
with him, who was as then but a ve-
ry childe.) when hee had reigned by

the

the space of thre yeares, and a fewe
yeare daies, at which tyme his stowne his raigne.

souldoys forsoke him, and fled from
him, then wers there thre whiche
at one time in Rome bare the name
of Augustus, whiche were Pupienus The Empe-
Balbinus; and Gordianus: of which
tors together
at Rome.

the first were descended of a verye
base line, but Gordianus was come
of a noble progeny: for Irhye, his fa-
ther shold haue been choson P^{G} since
by the soldiures, at what time hee
supplied the office of Consull in A-
frikke: duringe the raigne of Marini-
nus. So soone as they were come to
Rome, Balbinus and Pupienus Balbinus &
Pupienus
raine in the palace: and the Empire slayne.
was reserved for Gordianus alone.

Who being as yet but verye yonge, 27.
Gordianus the
Emperour
beganne his
raigne the 24.
yeare of our
Lord.
espoyled Tranquillina at Rome, I^{7} and warred in two places together
at ones.

And to ke off blisse from thise into
these parts, he waied battel agaist H Metaygued
Metaygued
bl. yeres.

The Breuiary

Parthians who were nowe readye
to issue forthe of their citye againste
him. This battail in shott space toke
very good successe. And he in sondry
great skirmyshes dyd soze afflyct the

Gordianus
slayne,

Persias. But as he returned, he was
slaine, not farre from the borders of
the Romaynes, through the treason
of Philip, who succeeded hym in the
Emperoure. After hys death one of hys
souldioures erected a monument so
a memorall of hym, about. xx. myles
distant from Circeshus (whiche is
now a castel of the Romaines): near
adjoyninge to Euphrates His fune-
rals were solemnized at Rome, and
hee was canonised. Then the two

Gordianus
canonised.

28.

Philip the 28. Phillips, the father and the sone toke
Emperoure, beganne his
raigne with
his sonne, the
yeare of our
Iesus Christ
1020. 247. the dinge backe with them the army forth
year of thoyz
raigne was the
2000. yere aspere after the building of the citye of
Rome,

Rome, at what time they began first to Edmewes
their raigne: which yere was celebrat-
ed with great solemnity and prepa-
ration of games and shewes. Not long
after they were bothe slaine by their
my. The elder Philip at Verona the
yoager was slaine at Rome. They
raigned by the space of v. yeres, and
were canonized both. After their de-
cease, Decius (who was born at Bu-
balia in Hungarie) obtained them-
pse. Hee repressed a ciuill battayle
which was commenced in Fraunce.
He created his sonne Cesar. He sol-
ded a bathe in Rome. But bothe hee
and his sonne were slaine in Barba-
rie: after that they hadde raigned by
the space of two yeres and were ca-
nonised. There were then created
Emperoures, Gallus Hostilianus:
and Volusianus his sonne:

The ii. Phil-
ips slayne.

^{29.} Decius the
19. Emperore
begā his raigne
in the yeare of
our Lord 251:
he was the 8.
Emperoure
whiche perse-
cuted the chy-
chiās, he made
an act that all
that worship
ped Christe,
shuld be slain.
Some iudged
he was slaine
wed by in an
earthquake.

During the tyme of their Empires,
Hostilianus attempted newe conspira-
ties in Moesia, and when they bothe
died.

Gallus Hosti-
lianus the 10.
Emperore, di-

The Breuinary

gan his raigne he ente to subdue hym , they wote
in the yeaire or
our lord. 254.
cogether with
his sonne Co
lussianus. He
was also a
persecutor of
the christians
they raygned
shortly, yeres

slayne at Iteramna, and so raygned
not full oute two yeaires. They com
wisted no fact worthye of memorye.

Their Empire was for thys cause
only remembred, for that during the
time there of, ther's fel great plagues
and sondrye other dseases and mala
dies with in the Romaine Emperye.

Great plages
in the romain
Emperye.

Emilianus
emperore.

Lacinius Mela
larius the

Emperore,

beyng his Em
peroure, and estsones made Augu
stus.

256 ycre after

Chilicus In
carnation, he

was a persecut
or of the chri
stians, & bled

them to extre
mely hurtful, and in maner an herte bacy

Rocke descended, righte so was the
time of his Empire verye obscure,
and wythout fame: when hec hadde
raygned. iiiij. monthes he was slayne.

Aster him Lucius Valerianus,

who had the government of Rhoetia

and Porcius, and was lieutenant

there, was by the army created Em
peroure, and estsones made Augu
stus.

At that time, was Galenus

also made Cesar at Rome by the as
tarnation, he was a persey

sent of the Senate. The raygne of

is the same and genesone of the Ro- mely that ma-
 maines, what soe the misfortune and
 challock which they had in their ays
 faires, and what soe the cowardelle
 of the sayd prynce. The Germaynes
 were entred within Italy, and appro-
 ched unto the city Ravenna. Maler-
 anus wylinge battall in Mesopota- Maleranus
discomfited &
take prisoner
by Hapores,
and used very
vily. for when
Hapores
woulde take
his horse, hee
made Maler-
anus to lie on
the ground
that he might
tread on hym
whyle hee got
uppon his
horsebacke in
stead of a blot
or sorehole.
 mia, was discomfited there, by Hapo-
 res king of the Persians, and sonera-
 ter was taken prisonner: and ended
 his life among the Persians in most
 servil boudage, Galtenus (who also
 made Augustus) beinge as yet but a
 very yong man. At þ: first he did with
 great dexteritey govern þ: weale þ: po-
 lque: þ: one after, iudicently, soyl,
 and at the last, merpastous haughti-
 ly. For when he was but yong, he al-
 chened and brought to passe somerȝe
 things in þ: France & þ: Iudicary shoul-
 ly. He slewe Jugentus at Mursia, (one
 of þ: peers of þ: country) & Crebada.
 n. Long time after that, he behaued
 himself meruaillous stil and quiet.

Afterward geying himself wholy
over to wantonnesse and ryot from
thence forth he governed þ real pub-
lique, with exceedinge great: cowar-
dise, so that things fell into passyng
greate desperation. The Almaines

The Romaynes annoyed
the Romaine
emperye. when they had despoiled Fraunce,
they invaded Italy. And Dacia, whi-
she was situate on the farther side of
the riuier Danubius, and by Traian
was annexed to the Romaine Em-
pire, was then loste. Grecs, Macedo-
nie, Pontus, and Asia were ouer-run
by the Gothes. Hungary was despoile-
d by the Sarmatians, and the Bo-
hemians. The Germanes proceeded
full forward until they cam to Spain,
where they conquered the worthys
city Tarragon.

When the Parthias
had no lye gotten Mesopotomia, they
began also to pretende mytie and to
claime to Syria. Thus when things
were wele nigh past all hope of re-
coverye, and the Romaine Emperye al-

Thus the Romaine Emperye had

make wholly extinguished, Posthus Posthumus
was a French man borne, beyng usurped the e-
state imperial
come of a verye base stocke, intruded
into thempire, and gouerned þ same
by the space of x. yeres, in sucher sort,
that through his great prouesse and
manhode, he recovered those prouin-
ces, whiche were then almoste quite
lose. But wþyn a while after, hee Posthumus
was slaine in a tumult, in which the layne.
souldours rose against him, for that
he would not licence and permit them
to rysse and sacke the city Hogancia,
which rebelled against him: at whiche place,
Lollanus also begane new con-
spiracie. After him, Maris a hand- Martin usur-
craftes man, of a very vile and reuelent iall estate.
occupation, got the Empyre, and the
nert daye after he was layne. Then Victorinus
Victorinus toke on hym the gouern- governed
ment of Fraunce, he was a meray-
lous stout man of courage, but over-
muche greuen to carnall concupisces.
And when he fel to defour and forse
other

Victorinus other mens wilnes, he was slayne in
Spane. **Cætricus the senator**, who bring hem
to the city Agrrippina in the second yere
of his raigne, through the treason of
one Actur. After him succeeded **Cætricus the
sen emperor** the Senator, who bring hem
taenant ouer þ part of Fraunce, which
is called Aquitany or Guiou, wauing
his absence by the whole consent of
his soldiers chosen Emperoy, and at
Burdeur he toke estate vpon hym.
He overstode sondry tumultes of thi
souldiories. But whilist that those
thinges toke thi successe in Fraunce,
the Persians were vanquishte in the
The Persians vanquished East partes by Odenat². Syria was
defended againste such as innadied
it, and Mesopotamia was againe re-
conquered. Odenat² proceded forward,
untill he came to Ctesiphon a towne
in Parthia. Then when Galenus
had resigned and gaven vp the go-
vernemente of the weale pablique,
the Romaine Empire was aduyng-
ged by two at ones. The East par-

as by Denatus, and the ~~other~~ part The romayn
as by Posthumus. ~~and~~ ^{Emperour} ~~and~~
at ones.

In this meane space, Galienus &
Valerianus were slaine at Millatine,
in the ninth yere of their raigne; and
Claudius succeeded after them, who
was chosen by the soldiours, and by
the Senate created Augustus. He of Claudius the
succame in sharpe warres vnto Gothes, ^{23. Empe-}
he wan Illyria, and discomfited & put
to flight suche as despoiled Macedo-
nie. He was a very sparing man, and
a sober. A maintainer of justice, and
suche one, as was fyt to gouern a
weare publicque. Within syetes as-
ter that he began first his raigne, he
sickned and died, and was canonised. <sup>gan his raigne
in the yeare of
our Lord. 278</sup>
The Senate attributed greate ho-
nours unto him. For why they cau-
sed to be hanged vp, a golden Car-
get or shield in the Councel houses
and in the Capitol; a golden Image
to be created so; a perpetuall mem-
ory of him, if he sette any thinge
out.

Aert

Bert after Quintilius brother to that same Claudius, was by the whole nominated em consent of the soldiours nominated perour.

Emperoz, a man of singular sobriet
& gentlenes, worthy to be compared
with his brother, or rather to be pre-
ferred before him. By the assent of the

Quintilius Senate, he was made Augustus; and
was slain within xviij. daies after that

he began his raigne. Then Aurelian
accepted the government of the Em-

the. 3. i. empe- pire. He was borne at Dacia Rumen-
rout prefered to that dig sis, (which is now called Denmark.)
vity by Clou- He was a stout man in warre, howe-
dius, bygā his raigne in the be it his minde was inclined to un-
yearc of cure mesurable cruelty. He subdued also
Lorde. 213, he was the tenth mansually the Gothes. He restored
emperoz that delte extremely Romain Empire to the wonted
with Christi- ancient precinctes, after longe an-
ans.

Tetricus van-
quished and
deposed.

uncertain fortune of battail. He van-
quished Tetricus at Catalaunos in
Fraunce, where Tetricus betrapen
hys owne army byto him, so that he
could not endure the dayly sedicions
and

and dissensions whiche spronge amonge bys souldoures. Wherupon he requested Aurelius by letters scarcely, that he woulde rid him from those calamities. In his sayd letters he vised this verse of Virgil. eripe me his muiicce malis (which is). Deliver me forth of these misertes thou victoryous, and invincible conqueroure. He took Zenobia prisoner in an exceeding greate battale; almost falle by Antioche, when he had first slain her husbande Odenatus: who had nowe got all the East partes under his do: slayne. ^{Odenatus} And when he cam to Rome, he triumphed withi his armes, as he, who had againe recovered both the East & ^{Tureianus} and West partes of the Empyre; a triumphed at Rome. There went before his chariot Triumphe, Letticus, and Zenobia. But Letticus was afterward depurated to haue the refoulinge audience of Lycania, and lymed as a private person there, of longe tyme. And

The Breukary

And Zenobia after her decease, left
her posterite at Rome, whiche were
as yet to this daie remayne there.

Coyners re-
belled in
Rome,

the coyners of money rebelled loyally
in the city of Rome. They deppaied
the coyne, and sicke one Forcissimus
was Rattenall. But Aurelian
when he had ones subdued them, he
kept them under with great extrem
me of punishment. Divers of thyn
Principals, he sent to deathe. He di
meined hymselfe by gret crudel
ty, and a bloudytyster. Many ex
perenced hym in his so gret dignitie
and counte whyche he supplised, that
for amye peale of iure that they han
to hym. He practised also spes hor
rible rigoure. In so muche that he
slue his owne suster sonnes. Howev
er he endeavored by all meanes to en
fourme martial policy, and to reduce
and frame to good order the distoll
and corrupted condicions of the pe
ple.

ye. He entwinede the City of Rome walle
with stronger walles. He founded a new made.

temple there, whiche he dedicated to
the Hunne. Upon which he bestowed
an infinite deale of golde and perte
vies stones. He farrandized and gaue
up the keeping of the province of Dac
ia, whiche Crassatus founded vpon
the farther side of the river Danubius.

and vspoylede al Thracia, and by
causethat he kowt in doubt how he
should be able to defend the same al
by longer.

And conveying all the Romanes
city of the Cities and Countreys of
Dacia, he planted them in the land
of Spetia, whiche is now incarte
lyng in the right side of Danubius,
where he had his course, whiche
before layd on the left side.

was all throught the treachur of his
son Faustus, who fally traitor
by counterfaiting the Imperatoris hand,
and so the names of his ymper
.

The temple
of the Hunnes
founded at
Rome.

Numenius
magistri agri

ad amorem
in sepiam
peperit
.

Syndicatus
Napae. etiam

.

Jobyche

(which in dede were suche as to day
perdure fassid, and was very much
affectioned vnto) affirminge to them
that the Emperour had decreed they
gatheres. Wherupon they thinkinge
to prevent that perteine of the Em-
peroure, sieue him in the myddel of
his iourney vppon the caufye swaye,
whiche was betweene Constantino-
pis and Heraclea. The place was cal-
led Cenopharuum. Howe be it, by
death was not pursuenged. He was
canonized, he raigned by the space of
10. yeres and vii monethes.

**Floriantus
hys regne.**

34.
**Tacitus the
34. imperour
began hys
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lord. 279.**

**Tacitus de-
ceased.**

35.

10. yere after him, Tacitus obtained
the imperire, a man of exceedinge gaol
conditions, and suche one as was
mete to generall Angale sublyngel.
Neverthelesse he could not shewe an
yeadement of his worthinesse so
that bythin vi monethes after the
commencement of his Imperire, he
was presuncted by death.

**Then Florianus, who succeeded
Tacitus,**

Tacitus administered the Empire by
the space of two monethes and xx.
days: who in like manner did notwithstanding
which was worthy of memory. After
him, Probus a man singularly ex-
pert in warfare, became Imperior.
He recovered Fraunce, whiche the
Barbarians had won before. He van-
quished in sondry skirmishes, divers
which attempted to usurp the estate
Imperial: as Saturinus in the Gall
partes, and Proculus, and Bonosus
at Agrippina. He licensed the French
men and the Hungarians to haue
vineyarde. He caused the hill Al-
mus adjoyning to the city Hierapolis,
and the hil Acre in Media the high-
er, to be planted with vites by the
bandes of his soldoures, and after
gave them to men of the same Pro-
vinces, to be tilled and husbanded.
After that he had waged innumer-
able battailes, and had at the last pur-
chased peace: and that all the coa-

35. Florian the
35. Emperor,
begā his Em-
pire in the
279 yere after
Christes In-
carnation.

36. Probus the
36. Empe-
rour, be-
gan his reign
in the peare of
our Lord. 279

Fraunce recd
nected.

Almehardes
permitted in
Fraunce and
Hungary.

treis round about were nowe quyet,
 he said that within short space , soul
 dioures shoulde not be requisite ne
 nedeful. He was a very ernest, stout,
 and a iuste manne , and suche one as
 was hable to matche Aurelianvs
 hys predecessor for renowne atches-
 ued by cheualrye, and as for ciuility
 and curteous behauisoure, he excelled
Priebus slayn hym farre, He was slayn at Hierusalem
 in an vproure (whiche grew among
 the souldioures) in an Iron tower,
Robins hys When he had raigned. vi. yeares and
 raygne. iii. montbes.

^{37.}
Carus
 the. 37. Empe-
 rour beganne
 his raigne the
 286. yeare of
 our Lord.

Carinus and
 Numerian^o
 Cesars.

After him **C**arus was created Au-
 gustus, who was borne at Parbona
 in Fraunce. He immediatlye vpon
 his saide creation made **C**arinus and
Numerianus his sonnes , Cesares;
 and with them hee raigned by the
 space of two yeares. But when hee
 tooke battayle in hande agaynst the
 Sarmatians(hauyng understandyng
 of the insurrection of the Persians,) he

he chaunged his vyage into the East ^{The Persians subdued.}
 partes, where hee atcheued thynges
 manfullly against the Persians, & sub
 dueid them in battail. He wan^de leu^s ^{Helencia and Ctesiphontes won.}
 etia the chiefeſt city of Siria, and Cte-
 siphontes a towne in Persia, and be-
 ing in his tentes whiche wer pitched
 fast vpon Tigris, he was ſtrycken ^{Carus slayne}
 wþt lightning from heauen, and ſo
 died: Numerianus alſo hys Sonne,
 (whome he toke to that battail with
 hym, whiche he waged agaynst the
 Persians,) beinge a yonge man of a
 wonderfull towardneſſe, ſo that he
 was payned with a grieſe in hys
 eyes ſo that he coulde not ride, was
 caried in an horſe liter throughe the
 perfwation of Aper hys Father in ^{Numerianus}
 lawe, by whose treason he was there ^{slayne.}
 slayne: and his deathe conceilde vntil
 that Aper myghte haue opportunitye
 to gette the Empire. But throughe
 the ſtenche of his carkasse, his death
 was bewayed.

For why, the souldoures whych followed the horse litter wherin he was carried, beyng annoyed with the smel, plucking of the coueringes from the bed, foud hym dead, and within shorte while after vnderstode how he was slaine. In this meane while, Cariⁿ wh^o Car^r his father (when he made his expedition against yPersias) had deputed Cesar ouer Illiria, Fraunce and Italy, gaue him selfe ouer to all kinde of mischiefe. He put diuers innocents to death for verre small crimes. He forsed and defloured dyuers noble mennes wifes, and harmed oft times such his schole felowes as reprooued him gently, and wyth faire woordes for certaine misdemeanures whiche he vsed in thanditory or place wher they hard they; lectures, throughe whiche occassions, he greate to be hated of all men, and not long after, suffered condigne punishmentes for those his factes. For when the armynge was

was retourned forth of Persia, after these discomfitures (that is to saye,) when they had lost Carus Augustus by lightning, and Numerianus Caesar by treason, they created Diocletianus Emperour, who was borne at Dalmatia. He was descended of a very base stocke: for divers adiudged that he was a scriueners sonne: Others there were that thoughte hym to be bondman to Anulinus the Senator, and by him made free: he take an othe in the open assemblye of the souldiours, that Numerianus was not slain by any his treason: and therewith all, in the presence of all the souldiours, drawing forth his sword he ran therethrough, who stode fast by him, which was farther in lame to Numerianus, and had slaine him.

After that, he overcame Carinus, who yet liued, being hated and despised of all men, whome his owne army, whiche was of great power & strength,

Q. iii.

betrayed

38.

Diocletianus
the 38. Empe-
rour beganne
his raigne the
288. yeare of
oure Lord, a
man for policy
and civill go-
vernment, he
was an exce-
ding soze perse-
cutor of chri-
stians, in hys
raigne there
were slayne
within xxx-
dayes space to
the number of
17000. chri-
stians.

The Breuiary

A commotion
of the peſants
of Fraunce.

Fraunce paci-
fied.

betrayed, forſakynge hym betweene
the two hils Wiminiatius and Aure-
us, when Carinus had on this ſorte
obtained the Romalne Empyre, the
peſauntes of Fraunce began a com-
motion, and called that their conſpi-
racye Bagande. They chose Aman-
dus, and one other called Elianus to
be theyr captaines. Againſte theym,
was ſente Maximianus Herculius,
then Cesar: who in eafeye battailes
vanquished the ſayde peſaunts, and
repreſſed and quieted agayne that
parte of Fraunce. After this, Carau-
ſius alſo (who thoghe hee was de-
cended of a very base parentage, and
yet had attained unto greate renoun,
for that he demeaneſed hym ſelf man-
fullie in warres,) tooke vpon him
at Bononia to bring in quiet and to
appaife the ſea alonge the coaſte of
Brittaine, and that part of Fraunce,
called Gallia Belgica, whiche as the
the Frenchmen and Sarones did a-
noy.

noye. This Carausius when hee had oft tyme apprehended sondrye Barbarians, of whome he neither reserued the spoyl whole, nor yet was accountede for it, to those whiche had the ouer sighte of the prouinces, ne to the Emperoures them selfes so; that time being: it grew to be suspected, that of set purpose, he permitted the Barbarians to haue recourse that waye,) to the ende that as they passed by straighted, he migh:re bove and rissell them, and by that meane enrich hym selfe. For whiche cause, Maximianus commaunded that hee shoulde be putte to deathe. But hee hauyng understandinge ther of, fled into Britaine and kepte it by force. Thus when as though the wold al places were in an vprour, Carausius rebelled in Britaine, Achille⁹ in Egyp特, Quintus gentias molested Africk, & Marcellus waged battel against the East parts, Dioclesian⁹ made Maximian⁹

Britayne de-
tayned by Ca-
rausius.

The romayn
Emprise
throughout
disturbed.

such? Augustus also, who before was
Maximianus but Cesar. And **Constantius**, and one
Herculus other **Maximin⁹**, he created Cesars.
 made **Mucius**, and as **This Constantius** was thoughte to
 to Dioclesian be **Claudius** his daughters sonne.
 in the myre. **And Maximianus Galer⁹** was born

in Dacia not farre from Hardica. To
 the ende therfore that he might knyt
 those two in alliance, he caused **Con-**
stantius to espouse **Theodora** daugh-
 ter in law to **Herculus**: vpon whom
 he begate vi. children whiche were
 brothers to **Constantinus**. **Galeris**
 tooke to wife **Valeria** daughter to
Dioclesianus. They were inforced
 bothe to denounce their wiues which
 they had before. **Battapple** was then

attempted against **Carausius**, **A man**
 of singular exerience in matters of
 warfare, but they tooke no good ef-
 fecte. Where vppon peace was
 ded with **Ca-** concluded betwene them. And the in
taurus.

Carausius
 Slaine,

the vii. yeare after, **Carausius** was

Who

who then kepte Brittayne himselfe electus detin
by the space of three yeares, and was ^{ned} Britaine.
subdued afterwarde by Asclepiodot^r
captaine of the gard. Thus was Br
taine recovered within r. yeres after ^{Br} taine recov
that Carausius ^{urst} tooke it. Aboute
the same time, a battail was fought ^{Warre in} Fraunce,
by Constantius Cesar in Fraunce, Fraunce.
neare about the Langrecians: & that
time he experimeted bothe aduerse
and prosperous fortune. For when
the Barbarians assailed hym verye
hastelye, hee was enforced to retyre
backe againe to the City, where hee
was so hardly bestead, that (þ gates
of the city beinge shut) he was fayne
to be drawen vp the wal with ropes,
And within lesse then v. hours space ^{I great ouer}
after when he had assébled his army ^{throw of the} Almaines,
together, he issued forth against þe,
and slue almost lr. þ. Almaines. By
this time, had Maximinus Augustus
in lyke manner finished his warres
in Africke, where he subdeuid the

Quin.

The Breuiary

Peace conciu Quinquegentianes, and made peace
·bed with the Quinquegen with them. About viii. monethes af-
ter, Dioclesianus overcame Achille
of Alerandria and slewe him, and de-

Achilleus
slayne.

I meane the victory whiche he had got
very cruelly. For why, he poluted all
Egypt with great slaughter of men,
and banished a great nōber besides.
Neuerthelesse he established dyuers
thinges verye circumspectly there,
whiche continue yet to these our daies.
Malerus Maximianus experimēte
at the first vnlucky fortune, and soon
after, he had very good successe : For
when he toyned battail, and fought
rather vnaudisidly then cowardly
at Callinicum and the citye Carr
geuinge the onset with a very few
vpon an erceadyng populous armie
of his ennemis, he was discomfited
there, and enforced to retire. Wher-
vpon he retourned backe forth wyt
to Dioclesianus for aide, whome he
met by chaunce in the mid waye as

he came. And Dioclesiane (as it was
sayd) welcomed him after such wan-
ton and effeminate fation, that (be-
ing then clad in his magistrates ro-
bes,) he alighted and ran on foote by
Marinianus his chariot, as he rode.
But so sone as Marinianus had as-
sembled an army forth of Illiria and
Moesia, he pitched a field and fought
again with Parseus, grauſather to
Ormida and Hapozes in Armenia ſ
greater with paſſyngē good fortune:
and no leſſe circumſpectnes and ba-
llaunt courage for taking with hym
two horſmen forth of hys garryſon,
he kepte the ſkoute watche hym ſelf.
When he hadde vanquished Parse-
us, and putte hym to flyght, he ſackt
hys tentes. He tooke his wyues, hys
ſylders, and his children priſonners. The Persians
And a greate parte of the nobilitye put to a great
of the Persians, tooke he priſoners folie,
there.

He

The Brutalitie

He got moreover great plenty of the
Persians treasure, and forst þ king
to flee to the uttermost desert places
of his Empire. Thus returning with
great ioy he was again receiued very
honorably by Dioclesiane, who tari-
ed him in Mesopotamia with ayde
there, redy if nede hadde bene. After
that they bothe together, and eache
of them alone, waged sondrye bat-
tailes. They subdued the Carpianes
and the Basternes, and conquered þ
Harmatians. From amonge whiche
nations, they brought a great num-
ber of such as they had taken prison-
ners, and placed them in the borders
of the Romaine Empire. Dioclesia-
nus ordered his dosnges veryc cy-
cumspckly, as one that was of a ver-
y sharpe wit, and suche one as could
make other menge instrumentes to
wreke his severite and rigoure by.
He was a very diligent and a wyse
Prince. He induced into the Romaine
Empyre

The close
workynge of
Dioclesiane.

Empyre some usages whiche were
acustomed and put in practise, rather
duringe the bondage of the kynges,
then agreeable wylth the libertye of
the Romains. He commaunded men
to worship him, where as before hys
time, the usage was only to salute þ
Emperoure. He garnished his appa-
rel and shooes, with precious stones,
where before his raigne, the habite
imperiall consisted but in a purple
cloke. The residue of the Emperors
apparaile, was better then the other
peoples of Rome. But Hertuli⁹ vyd
outwardly demeane hymself wylth
great cruelty, declaringe the same al-
so openly, by the terror² of his coun-
naunce, he applyed hym self wholly
to followe the appetite of Dioclesia-
nus, whose minde hee accomplayshed
in all crueltye. But when Dioclesia-
nus apperceived that hee wared un-
welye to governe the Empyre, for
that he now grew inage, hee began

Dioclesianus
gauen some-
what to pride

to

Dioclesianus to perswade with Herculius that they
persw ad d both should become private persons
with Herculius to resigne againe, and resigne the gouernment
the state impe spall,

of the weal publique, to such as were
both yonger and lustier men, to whi-
che aduise of his , with muche a doo
Herculus would assent. But yet ne-
uerthelesse at length, e yther of them
bothe vpon one daye chaunged they,

Herculius and Dioclesianus estate imperiall, and resumed agayn
became pvi- the apparel of private persons, Dio-
uate men a- clesiane at Nicomedia , and Herculius
gayne. at Millaine, so sone as they had
finished the noble triumphes which
they kept at Rome with great pomp
and solemnity of pageants: In whi-
che the concubines, the sisters, & the
children of Parceus were led before
their chariots. When this tryumph
was finished, the one of them wente
to the city of Salona: and the other in-
to Lucania. Dioclesian passed for the
his life worthely in quiet, as a pvi-

uate man in a towne not far distante
from

from Salona, demeaning hym selfe
vertuouslye there. He was the onylē
firste whyche sithe the foundatyon of
the Romaine Empire, was willyng
to reuerte againe from so hyghe de-
gree, to a priuate estate and condity,
on of lyfe. For whyche cause, there
was graunted to hym , that whyche
neuer sithe anye man coulde ever re-
member did chaunce to anye other:

which was, that though he decea-
sed a priuate personē , yet
he was canonised,
that notwithstanding
standing.

*Diocletianus
canonised af-
ter his decease,
thoughe he
was a private
man.*

The

longest evenyngh
scrypple of tōt the moneth wch
schuld be in the yere
mākin ḡt to the
moneth of Auḡst
in the yere of our
lord 1550.

The tenth booke of
the Breulary of Eutropius.

39.
Constantius
the 39. empe-
rour, beganne
hys raigne
with Galerius
in the year
of oure Lord
308.



hen they hadde
thus finishedde
theyz bearynge
rule, ther were
chssen Empe-
rours, Constan-
tius and Gale-
rius: and to them was committed the
gouvernemente of the weale publique,
and the Romaine Empyre was de-
uided betwene them: So that Constan-
tius shold possesse Fraunce, Italy &
Affricke. Galerius shold haue Illi-
ria, Asia, and the East parts. whiche
done, they substituted vnder them. ii.
Cesars. But Constantius holdyng
hym selfe content with the dignite
of Augustus, refused to sustaine the
trouble whyche he shoulde haue en-
dured through the administration of
the

the affaires of Italye and Germaine,
Whereth he declared his wortheit
& passing great nobilitie. He soughte
by all meanes how he might enrich
the popular people of the Empyre, and
such as inhabited the provinces. He
did not much affect to augmenting
or increasing of the common treasure,
supposinge it farr better and more
profitable, that the majoritie whole
Empyre shoulde be polterred and re-
maine among private portonies, rather
then the wealth of pluue cities
to be included and shurt up, in one
place together. He was hymselfe so
skilfully stored of things necessary
for hys hold, that if it chaduced hym
to travell any number of his stends, he
was enforded to borow plate abrode
here and there, to furnish hys tables
wythall. He was not onlye beloved,
but hadde in great reuerence also
among the Frenchmen, for through
his said accepting of the Empire, ther-

full quarto
is to write
Constantius
deceased at
York in Eng-

land.

Two Cesar's
created under
Galerius.

40.

Constantin⁹
the. 40. Em-
pero; began
his reign in
the yere of our
Lord 310. He
was the first
Empero; that
professed the
name of christ
he established
the gospel in
his Empire.
Marcinus,
Hercull⁹ his

had now escaped the suspected ini-
ties of Dioclesian, and the bludye
butcherly enterprise of Maximian.
He deceased at York in Britain, in
the xiiij. yere of his raign, and was ca-
nunised. Galerius who was endued
with very good qualities, and was of
greate promesse in manerall policies
besides; wherev^e hee purposed that
through the permission of Constanti-
us, Ita he was also annexed to his
Empire, he created two Cefars: but
when Constantius was deceased, his
sonne Constantius being halfe born,
was created Empero; in Britain, &
became gouernour of that country in
his fathers raigne, (which thing al l^e
people laboured earnestly to haue it
so,) In this meane space, the gerd be-
gan a commotion at Rome, where
they nominated Marentius sonne to
Herculinus Augustus, whiche Hercull⁹
dwelt not far from the city of Rome,
nigh to the high waye as men goe to
Rome

Admē fwardes. At whiche tidinges, sonne nomin.
 Marimianus Herculius conceyued a
 good hope that he might again recover ^{his} estate which to fare by perswasion
 of Dioclesian, & far againste hys
 own wil he had forgon and resigned.
 Therupon, with great spedē he ha-
 sted to Rome wards, for the of Luca-
 nia, whiche place he had before chose
 (being a most plesant soyl to remain
 in,) where he had also spent a greate
 part of his time, after y^e he had resig-
 ned first his Empire. Thē Marimia,
 nō so sone as he was come to Rome,
 he begā to perswade with Dioclesian
 by letters, y^e he shuld likewiser resume
 his former estate: which thīg he neg-
 lected to do. Thē was Seuerus Cesar
 set to Rome with an army to represso
 & assūage the commotion whiche the
 gard had made. But as he laide siege
 to the city, his own soldiōrs forsooke
 him, by meane of wherof strenght and
 power accrued a grewe to Patens. Generatiōn
 agaynste the gard.
 Generatiōn
 Generatiōn
 Generatiōn

M.II. Seuerus

The Breueray

Hercules (as he wold haue had ther)
was slain at Ravenna. After that,
Herculus Maximianus in an assem-
ble of the souldours, made semblance
as if he wold haue deposed his sonne
Marcus: for whiche his faid enter-
prise, hee sustaine reproche and re-
buke of the souldours. From thence
he departed to Fraunce, saying that

A cruell pre-
tens of herc-
ules, hee was expulsed by his sonne, and
forced to flye: (thinking by this mea-
nes) he shoulde get to be received of
his sonne in law Constantinus: whi-
ch he minded to slaye, if he myghte finde
time and opportunitye conueniente.
Whiche Constantinus at that preset,
reigned in Fraunce with greate fa-
uoure and loue, bothe of his souldy-
ours and other the inhabitauntes of
those prouinces. And when hee had
slain the French men and Almains,
and taken their kinges prisonners,
(assembling a great compaニー to be-
hold the sight) he set them forth to be
devoured

A cruell facte
of hercules.

devoured of wilde beastes. But his daughter disclosed to her husbande Constantinus, the wicked enterpryses of her father & revaled vnto him, what treason her father had practised againste him. Whiche thinge so soone as Marimianus understood, hee fled to Massilia, (thinkinge to haue passed ouer from thence, to his sonnes Herculius ^{Herculus} againe,) and was there Slayne.

Gaine: lassring condign punishment
so those his demerits: one who was
evermore prone to all rigor and cru-
elty. A man without faith, very per-
nitious and hurtfull to all men, and
void of all ciuility and courtesy.

Aboute the same time, Licinius was created Emperoure by Galerius. He was borne at Dacia, and passinge wel knownen of Galerius, so þe he had of long time bene of familier acquaintance with him. He esteemed him greatly for the earnest trauaile and payns which he sustained in the

Licinius crea-
ted Emperoz.

The Breuiary

Galring de-
ceased.

Four Empe-
tors at once
in Rome.

A clust battel
by Constantii

Marentius
vanquisht.

War preten-
ded by Mari-
minus agaist
Licinius.

Maximianus
deceased.

battail y he waged against Marcius,
& for other seruiciablenesse & good en-
deuor, which he apperceiued to be in
him. This don, shortly after, Galerius
deceased. Then was the Empire ad-
ministered by. iiiii. at ones. By Consta-
tinus and Marentius, whose fathers
had ben Emperors before, and Lici-
nius & Maximinus which were newly
created Emperors. But Constantinus
in the viij. yere of his raign, attempted
a clust battail against Marentius. He
discomfited his armes in sondry skirt-
mishes. And at laist, vanquisht hym
at Milvius bridge, and so got al Ita-
ly vnder his obeisance.

At this tyme, Marentius exercised
great tiranny vpon diuers the peres
of his Empire. Not longe after that,
Maximinus attempted warres in the
East partes also against Licinius.
But when he apperceiued y he was
iske to be discomfited, he pruented the
mischies imminent, by dying soudy

at **Tarsas**. Thē Constantius being one
of a haunþ Romane & courage, affecting
to accōplish & bring to passe such thi-
ges as he had once conceiued in his
thal, coveting to become Emperor o-
uer þ whole world, made war upon
Licinius, although he was his frēd.
For this Licinius had espoused the
thr Constantia. He vanquished hym
first in Hungary: the secōd time he o-
uercame hym at Cybale: wheras Licin-
nius began to renue battel with great
preparation. Whē he had thus got all
Dardania, Pætia & Paeonianie, he wa-
duers other prouinces belidēs. After
that, there were somy battales wa-
ged betwene them, and peace con-
cluded, and broken againe. At last,
Licinius was conquered at Nicomedi-
a famous city of Bithynia, in bat-
tayle bothe by Sea and Lande: They
yielded himself: and yet contrary to þ
integritye of the oþre and promysse
made betwene them, he was slayne.

This warre
was againste
Licinius by
Constantius
for religions
sake chefeirē.

In the tyme
of Constantius
Scotlande
receyued the
sayth.

Licinius con-
quered.

Licinius
slayne.

One Empe-
ror and. iii.
Caesars at
Rome.

At that time, (which never easch hap-
ped) was the Romaine Empire sub-
iect to one Emperour and. iii. Caesars.
At this time, Constantinus his chil-
dren had the government of Fraunce,
the East partes, and of Italiye. But
this unketthen esse of passinge greate
good fortunee successe in his affaers,
did somewhat chaunge and alterare
Constantinus from that his boorded
gentle & flexible minde. In so muche
that he persecuted his owne blonde,
and those whiche were of his ally-
aunce. He slewe his own sisters son,
a notable yong man and very toward-
ly. Etsones he put his wife to death
and after that, sondry of hys frendes
also. In the firsste beginninge of hys
raign, he was worthy to haue beene
compared with the best and chiefeest
princes of the Romaines that euer
were: and at the end therof, to be re-
sembed to suche as were, of the mea-
ner sort. He was auedwed with son-

or and those excellent vertues. Hee
was very muche gauen to purchase
praise and fame by feates of cheual-
ry. He had exceeding good chaunce in
battaile, and yet not so good chaunce
but that his industry and endeouore
excelled it farr. Hee vanquished and
put to flight at sondry times the Go-
thes. After that he had repressed the
civil warres, he vanquished the Go-
thes in diuers places, and graunted
them peace at laste: and wan greate
memory of praise and worship amōg
the Barbarians. He was passing de-
sirous to attaine learning, and appli-
ed him selfe wholly to the studye of
the liberall artes. He endeuoured to
gaine the loue of the people, through
his well deseruinges, seeking þ same
by his great liberality, and facility.
Who like as he seemed to some of his
frendes vnstedfaste and suspected, so
was he to the residue of them passing
frendly and assured: suffring no way,

The Breuety

ne mean eskafe, by which he could i-
magin how to enrich & aduaunce the
He enacted & established sundry laws.
Some grounded vpon equity & suffis-
diuers superfluous & to no purpose, &
many replenished with severity & ri-
gor. The city which he built, he erred
led to so great port and estate, that he
made it able to compare (i maner) with
the citye of Rome it selfe. And as he

Constantius
deceased.

made ppreparation for battail against
the Parthians, he died at Nicomedia
in thopen towne ther, in the xxxi. yere
of his raign, when he had liued. lxxii.
yeres. His death was prognosticated

Constantius
his deathe
prognosticate.

by a Comet or blasing starre, whiche
was sene by a certain space being of
a greate bignesse, (whiche Starre the
Grecians cal κομήτης). After his deeth
he was canonised. He lefte behinde
him. iii. sonnes of his owne, that is to
wyt Constantinus, Constans & Con-
stanti^o to succede him in his Empire,
& one other whiche was hys brother
sonne.

sonne. But Dalmatius Cesar which was his brothers sonne, a yong man of a merurios towardnes was slain in an vproure whiche fel amonge the souldoures, (his cosen Constantius permitting only, rather then procuring his deathe.) Not longe after, when Constantius attempted war against his brother at Aquileia, and benened hym selfe vnauidedly there in , he was slayne. Then was the Empyre of the Romaynes reduced vnder the gouernemente of two onlye. The raign of Comas endured for a time two brothers valiant, whiche he administered wyth great iustice. Sone after, when he began to fail of his health, he associated unto him in dede of frends euill disposed persons to assit him about the Empyre, through whose euill counsailes, Constantius he declinid into horrible vices. By meane wherof, waring skante tollerable of thinhabitats of þ provinces & nothing regarded of his souldoress,

Dalmatius
Cesar slayne.

þi.
Constantius
the. 41. Em= pero; began
his raigne in
the yeare of
oure Lorde
340. and with
him his fa= ther Constan= tinus Mag= nus had appoin= ted by his last
will, that þy^z
two brothers
Constans &
Constantius
shoud vertici= vate and haue
þy^z p^{ro}p^{ri}eson
of the Empyre,
slayne.

The Breuiary

Constans
Clayne.

hee was slaine at Magnesium in a commotion there, in a castell called Helena castel not farre from Spain, in the. xvii. yeare of his raigne, when he had liued. xxx. yeares. In his life time, he had atchieued divers things very prosperously, and duringe his whole raigne, he vsed no greates cras- ely towardes his souldiours. But Constantius experimeted very un- certaine and variable fortune in his battayles. For whyp, he sustained dyuers, and those greate damages by the Persians. They ofte times wan his townes, besieged his Cities, and fiewe his armies; to be brieke, he neuer waged any battaile against Sa- poses, in whycb he had good successe but only one which he fought at Hin gara, where he lost that victory also, whiche undoubtedly he myght haue gotten, had it not bene for the outra- gious fiercenesse and ouer hasty cou- rage of his souldiours; whiche vns aduised.

advisedly without any regard, contra-
ry to all order of warfare, would ne-
veres ioyns the battail, wher as nowe
the day was cleane spente. After the
death of Constant, wher as now Ma-
gnentius possessed Italy, Affericke, &
Frantice, new matters begā to grow
in Illiria, wher the soldiōrs by the
whole consent, chose Melerano to
gouerne the Empire, being now be-^{chosen pypnce}
rye aged, but yet well beloued of all oures.
^{by the soldiōres,}
men, for the good successe whiche he
hadde of long time experientiated in
martiall affaires. There was alſy g-
ned unto him, the gouernment of Il-
liria. This Melerano was both wit-
ty, and a very good man. In condity-
ons, much resembling to ancyent
Emperours of Rome, and one which
was greatly inclined to the auncient
usage of the Emperors, and passing
tractable hym self. How be it he was
nothing at all learned. In ſo muche,
that he knewe not the Alphabete or
cros-

The Breulay

~~Veterano de
posed.~~

crossow, but as he learned it in his extreme age after y he was created empero^r. This Veterano was deposed fro thempire, by Constanti^s, who to revenge þ deth of his brother, begā a ciuil battail, and Veterano after an hnketh^s straunge sort (was by the consent and agrement of þ soldiers, enforced to relinquishe and resigne his estate imperial. At the same time Nepotianus was there a commotion at Rome; at which tyme Nepotianus, Constantinus hys fiskers sonne, invaded thempire, being aided by a bande of them whiche vse to playe at the weapons (called gladiatores.) But accordyng to hys cruell beginninges, so had he an ende correspondente. For in the xviii. day after his saide enterpryse, he was slain by the captains of Magennisus: and so suffered punishment for his demerites. His hed was smitten of, & set on theud of a lanellin, and so caried about the city. There were great

~~Nepotianus
slayne.~~

great banishments, and merueyplous
geat slaughters of noble men the cō
mited. Within a while after, Mag
enius was also discomfited in battel
at Mursa: & was well nigbe taken. A
great nōber of þ Romaines wer gain ^{Magenius}
in þ battall, which were men able to
have withsteade all forain invasions of
enemies, and such, as the Romaines,
(through thcir prounes,) might haue
gained manys triumphes, and bren
in safetys and security agaynst theyr
aduersaries. shortly after, Constan
tius deputed Gallus hys fathers bro ^{Gallus} Cesar.
thers sonne, Ceaser over the East
parts. Magenius after that he had
bene discomfited in so many battels, ^{Magenius}
slaine hym selfe at Louane, when he sive hymselfe,
had raygned thre yearecs and seuen
monethes. In lyke manner delte hys
brother Denonis also, whom he had ^{Gallus Cesar}
made Cesar, and sente to defende slayne ^{Denonis}
Fraunce. Aboute this tyme, was
Gallus Cesar slaine by Constantine
after

Silvanus
slayne.

Constantius
Emperour a=
lone.

Julianus
de Cesar.

In ouer-
throwe of the
Almaynes.

ster that they had waged divers ci-
vil warres together: a man of cruel
disposition, and very prone to tirany:
(if he might haue ruled according to
himself hadde lifed.) **Silvanus** alsi
who attempted other newe matters
in Fraunce, was within xxx. daies af-
ter slaine. Then **Constantius** himself
alone, enjoyed the Romain Empirre.
Soone after, he appoynted **Julianus**
his uncles sonne, and brother to Gal-
lus, Cesar ouer Fraunce, and sent
him thither; espouising till his owne
sister vnto him. Now when the Bar-
barians had won divers townes, and
besiegged seueral some, and that every-
where ther was a pitiful sydyl made
by them, so that the Romain Empirre
consisted in no small hazard and dan-
ger, Julianus sive greake armyes of
the Almaynes at Argentine a city of
Fraunce. Theyr mighty and worthy
kinge, was there taken prissonner,
Fraunce was againe recovered. Ju-
lianus

Manus was by the consent of the Julians & Augustus.
souldors made Augustus: who with
in a pere after, made a viage toward
Illyria: Constantius who was busi-
ed in battail against the Parthians,
when he hard of this, returned home
wardes to pacify that commotion, &
died by the waye betwene Cilicia, Constantius
and Cappadocia: in the xxxviii. yere deceased, his
of his raigne, when he had liued. xlvi. age & raigne.
yeres, and was adjudged worthy to
be canonised. He was a very peable
and quiet man: but such one, as gaue
ouer muche credite and affiaunce to
his frendes, and those whiche were
his familiars. And folowed to muche
his wyues councell. Yet in the sytis
commencemet of his Empire, he de-
meaned himself with great sobrietie,
endeuoring by all meanes to enrich
suche as were of his acquaintance,
and would not see them vnprefered
to honoures and promotions; whose
painful diligence and endeouure be-

The Breulay

hadde ones expermented. How he st
wyth greate seueritye and crueltye,
he punished suche as he ones apper-
tained to affect soueraintye in suche
scite , that hee woulde seeke to de-
prise him of his Empire. Otherwise
he was very quiet and gentle: whose
fortune and good chaunce, was moxe
to be commended in ciuill warres,
then in those whiche he waged forth
of his Empire.

42.
Julianus the
42. Emperoz
began his rai
gn in the yere
of oure Lord
562. one scene
passyng well
in the liberal
sciences, but
an earnest ad-
necessarie of
christian reli-
gion.

After that Julianus was Empe-
roure, who wyth greate preparation
made warre vpon the Parthianes, at
which viage I my self was present,
diners townes and holdes were peas-
sibly yelded vp, and other some won
by hym. And when he hadde despoy-
led Artisa , hee pytched his tentes,
and entrenched them, and sojourned
there for a season. And retournyng
from thence a conquerour, hee was
slain by his ennemis, as hee pressed
somwhat vnadvisedlye into the bat-
casles,

battasles, in the vi. of the kalends of
July, in þ. viii. yere of his raign , whē
he had liued. xxxi. yeres, and was ca-
nonised. He was a notable man, and
suche one as would passinglye well
haue gouerned the weale publique,
if desteny wold haue permitted him
to haue liued . He was exceedinglye
wel sene in all the liberal sciences.
He did excell in the Greke tonge, in
so muche that his knowledge in the
Latin tonge was nothing to be cō-
pared with that which he had in the
Greke tong. He was very eloquent,
and of a very redy & prompt memorie.
In manye thynges , hee resembled
muche a Philosopher. He was lyber-
all to hys frenedes, but not all toge-
ther so hedefull aboute hys affayres,
as it was fittinge and fitte for soo
myghtye a Prince: whiche fault dy-
uers obiecte to hym , whereby hys
fame and glorie was somedele stay-
ned in that behalfe.

S. 11.

He

The Brevarie

He delt very uprightly with thynha-
bitantes of the Prouinces, whiche
were vnder the Romaynes. He char-
ged his subiectes to pay as few tares
and tributes as myghte be. He was
very cluel and curtuous to all men.
He sought litle to augment hys own
treure. He was very desirous to at-
taine glory and renoun: In so much
that he did affect it sometimes wyth
out measure. He was an erceadinge
great persecutor of Christian religi-
on, but yet in suche sorte, that he ab-
stained from shedding their bloud. He
was not muche vnyke to Marcus
Antonius, whom he did also earnest-
ly endeuour hym selfe to immitate and
folowe. Next after him, Iouinianus

43. Iouinianus
the 45. Em-
peror began
hys raigne in
the 367 yere
of our Lord
he was a veri
good prince, a
faouurer of
notyce through the commendation
and

and good reporte of hys father, then gospel, and confessors therof
 for; anye triall and knowledge they hadde of him selfe. Thus when the weale publyque of the Romaynes was disturbed, and the souldoures brought to extreme pouertye, so that they were destitute of al thinges necessary, Iouintianus was vanquished in a battail or si. by the Persians, and forst to make a very reprochful peace graunting whereof, he was forced to them, with a great portion of hys Empire: which thing sence the syu-
 luation of the city of Rome, (whiche was wel nighe a M.C. and. romane,) never erre happened. In lyke manner also, the Romayne Regions were discomfited and sustaineid an overthrow by Pontius Thelensis at Gaudium a towne of the Hamites; The Romaines put to and in Spaine at Numantia, and at great losses. Numidia and sent under yoke. But at that time they departed wylth no part of the Empire to their aduersaries.

The Breckary

ties. Nor yet that former concluding
of peace on that condition, had bene
greatly to be misliked wythal, if that
afterwarde, so soone as he had bene
able, he had infringed that league a
gatne, whiche before of necessity and
force, he was constrainyd to make:
lyke as the Romaynes dyd in all
those battailes whiche I haue before
recited. For after anye suche peace
made, they renewed battayle again
for the wyth againstte the Hammites,
the Pumantines, and the Pumid
ans, so soone as the peace was con
cluded.

But Iouinianus (dreadynge that
he shoulde haue beene supplanted in
the Empire,) helde hym selfe scyll
the East partes, gaving in the mea
time small hede o; regarde to his
nōbome.

After that, as he tooke his tourne
from thence to warde Illiria, he dyd
sodenlye in the borders of Galacti-

one who in no other his affaers was
eyther st. uthfull or neglygente , or
wanted any wyt. Of þys so sodayn
deathe , dyuers conjectured diversly.
Some thoughte that he tooke it by
eatynge rawe meate, soz in deede he
had surfeited ouer nyght.

Other some supposed that it
proceeded throughte the vnholosome
ayre of the chamber, whiche soz that
that it was newlye pargeted wyth
lyme, was verye noysome to him ly-
inge there in.

And other some adjudged that it
came by reason of the unmeasurable
burnyng of charcoles in his cham-
ber, of whiche, soz þ it was extreme-
ly colde weather , bee wylled there
ould be burned great plenty. He de-
ceased in the . viii. yere of his raigne,
þe. xxviii. of þ Kalends of March, in þ
xxviii. yere of his age: & throughte the
neuolens of them which succeeded
him in the Empire , was canonised.

The Brewster

He was geuen very muche to rulynge,
and was by nature very liberall.
Suche was the state of the Romaine
Empire, at what time the sayd Iou-
stinianus, and Merouianus gauer-
ned it (which was) in the y.

C. and sic. were after the
first building of the
city of Rome.

EThus endeth the Breviary
of Eutropius.

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